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NOVOYE VREMYA CRITICIZES ATTITUDE ON SALT RATIFICATION

LD021033 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13 28 Mar 80 p 31 LD

["Conversation With a Reader" by Vladler Kuznetsov, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board]

[Text] "In his recent message to Congress President Jimmy Carter stated his intention to ask the Senate to return to the Soviet-American treaty on the limition of strategic offensive arms. As far as I can judge from your press, its reaction is not very reassuring. Has Moscow grown cool toward the SALT II treaty?"--writes Joseph Wilson of Detroit, United States.

I dare to assure you, Mr Wilson, that the Soviet Union has not grown cool toward a treaty whose implementation could lead to much that is useful not only to the Soviet Union and the United States, but the whole of mankind, including a reduction of the threat of thermonuclear war, a curbing of the race in death-dealing arms, a softening of international tension and an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

I will not, however, hide the fact that the President's message to Congress gives rise to mixed feelings. And this is why.

The head of the White House has frozen ratification of the treaty despite the fact that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee submitted positive findings to the Senate. The administration's decision has been interpreted as "punishment" for Moscow. The President perceived the Soviet military assistance given to Afghanistan at the request of a lawful government to be a threat.

Moscow does not feel punished, but the block on this important document's coming into force is distressing. Surely it should be equally distressing for Washington. After all, SALT II is not a gift which can be demanded back by a partner who has taken offence at something. Both sides have equal interest in SALT II. And if one of them decides to "punish" the other, then one would imagine it also punishes itself. Washington thus has also "punished" millions of people throughout the world who are entitled to assume that the two most mighty nuclear powers will set an example of restraint and mutual restriction in armaments.

The fact that the treaty is not being implemented casts a shadow on the entire international situation and on talks on many disarmament themes, and if the debates in Vienna and Geneva are currently making no headway or not yielding the desired effect, is this not to be explained by the delay in ratifying the SALT II treaty?

The significance of the treaty is such that its nonentry into force would be regarded as a loss under even the most favorable international conditions. What can one say about the present strained circumstances? The more concern caused by this situation, the more acutely we feel the need for measures to stabilize the situation and strengthen overall security.

The U.S. President declares that strategic arms limitation occupied the central place in the administration's efforts. The central place. Why, then, one wonders, push it into the background of politics? The U.S. President now calls the SALT II treaty a wise and provident step. Why, then, one wonders, take a step away from this wisdom and foresight?

Now about the motives which have prompted the administration to remember the treaty. The White House cannot afford to disregard public sentiments, particularly in an election year. Public opinion polls invariably attest that taxpayers are not burning with the desire to finance the Pentagon's growing nuclear appetite. Washington has been forced to look to its NATO allies, which have already been deceived once by the promise of speedy ratification of the SALT II treaty if they agreed to the deployment of new American nuclear missile systems in West Europe.

I would like to believe that Washington will keep its promise. However, a great deal makes me doubt it. The White House and Congress have used the delay over ratification to push through new nuclear arms programs. The resumption of the ratification process is set about with many reservations, "linkages" and conditions and with the need to create a "suitable military and political atmosphere" and to resolve the "more urgent problems." Is there, however, anything more urgent than preventing mutual nuclear annihilation?

One is also put on one's guard by Washington assertions that the conditions of the treaty can be fulfilled, as if it had already been ratified. The idea is that Washington is ready to do it, so let Moscow follow suit. However, it is not enough to sign the document--it must be ratified, made effective, given the force of law. Moscow is loyal to the obligations it has assumed and is prepared to observe them. However a treaty between states and a document of international law is not merely a gentleman's agreement. It must go through the whole procedure which is envisaged in such cases, up to and including ratification. Only then will it attain legal force and be subject to absolute observance.

PENTAGON MOUNTS CAMPAIGN FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BOOST

LD021151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[N. Nikolayev article: "Poisoners from the Pentagon; United States Is Developing Chemical Weapons Production"]

[Text] The Pentagon and the U.S. "big press" are mounting a massive operation to condition the U.S. public with a view to persuading taxpayers that it is vitally necessary to spend further billions of dollars on the improvement of chemical weapons. The consciousness of millions of people is being subjected to propagandist poisoning with the same thoroughness and care that the special units of the U.S. Army displayed in treating enormous expanses of Vietnamese soil with chemicals, thus verifying the "advantageousness" of using new types of lethal weapons. Two typical examples on this score are to be found in an item in a recent issue of New York's weekly TIME magazine and an interview given to the BBC by General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe.

Revealing an excellent familiarity with the U.S. military department's sophisticated achievements in developing chemical warfare means, TIME reports: "Some of these chemicals cause nasopharyngal hemorrhaging, loss of vision, convulsions and paralysis. The use of others causes blistering to the skin. Still others make a person's lungs and respiratory system emit so much liquid that the body literally drowns in its own fluids." A highly significant coincidence: As though drawing on the same source of information General Rogers emphasizes the special importance of "binary chemical weapons," that is, weapons which guarantee the results mentioned by TIME magazine--namely toxic effects and effects on the nervous system. And, of course, the leitmotif both of the above-mentioned statements and all other statements in the United States in favor of enhancing the U.S. military chemical potential is "the threat of chemical warfare from the USSR" and the "gap" between the United States and the Soviet Union in this sphere.

The mounting campaign for the "chemical brainwashing" of U.S. and West European public opinion is characterized by adherence to a sterotype which not a single round of the arms race initiated by Washington has managed without. There was the "big bomber lag," there was "the big missile lag." But on each occasion, as today, a particular "big lag" has revealed a great and base deception on the part of the U.S. Government. In the present propaganda campaign, in an attempt to heat the situation and facilitate the extraction of new appropriations for chemical weapons, slander is being disseminated in the United States alleging the Soviet Union's use of this means of warfare in Afghanistan. But even TIME magazine is obliged to note: "There are rumors that the Soviets are using poison gases in Afghanistan but Western intelligence services can find no corroboration of these rumors." But if you are not manipulating rumors but dealing with facts it becomes obvious that the United States is spurring on the chemical arms race.

Recent reports provide convincing evidence to us that the Pentagon and above all its chief, Brown, are seeking from Congress an expansion of programs for the creation of new capacities for the production of new types of chemical weapons. In the next 5 years the U.S. Army plans to spend $1.3 billion on new generations of chemical warfare means.

For a very long time the United States refused to accede to the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of toxins in combat operations. Washington signed the document only in 1975--during the period of so-called elimination of the "Vietnam syndrome" whereby the country's authorities made desperate attempts to expunge from people's memories the shame of U.S. crimes in Indochina in order to force them to forget, among other things, the consequences of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia.

The Pentagon now obviously believes that an end has been put to the "Vietnam syndrome" and that the White House, which is fueling anti-Soviet hysteria and steering a course toward an unprecedented arms race, therefore has chances of expanding the range of its weapons of mass destruction by creating new types of chemical weapons.

Consistently pursuing a policy of peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries has acted in the Disarmament Committee as the initiator of the adoption of an all-embracing convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Since 1976 talks have been underway between Soviet and U.S. delegations with a view to elaborating a joint initiative on the question of banning and destroying chemical weapons. The question logically arises: Does the U.S. administration intend to struggle together with other states for mankind's total deliverance from the nightmares of chemical warfare? Or are its intentions more influenced by the Pentagon strategists' statements that "no ban on chemical weapons will have any effect since toxins are too effective and too simple to produce and use?"

CHINESE 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' STANCE AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE HIT

LD021217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] Geneva, 29 March, TASS--The activity of the Disarmament Committee conducted in March under the chairmanship of the Beijing representative has graphically demonstrated who is opposed to the adoption of effective measures to curb the arms race. Throughout the month the committee has in fact been marking time and has essentially failed to embark on specific talks on disarmament questions, whose speediest solution is demanded by the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

The reason for the existing deadlock is the obstructionist position of the United States and of a number of its NATO allies, and also China, which are seeking to block the committee's work by putting forward more and more totally irrelevant questions of a frequently provocative anti-Soviet nature or by imposing lengthy discussions on artificially concocted questions of procedure.

Attention is being drawn here to the fact that, obviously for provocative purposes, the Chinese delegate inspired an appeal to the committee from the "representative" of Pol Pot's bloody clique soliciting permission to speak at its session. At the same time maneuvers are being undertaken whose aim is to deprive the representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of the opportunity to speak on the banning of chemical weapons. Yet Vietnam, which was once, during the U.S. aggression, the victim of wide-scale chemical warfare, undoubtedly has something to say on this issue, which is one of the main points of the committee's agenda.

Attempts to block the committee's work are meeting with widespread condemnation here. The majority of delegations are voicing deep concern in connection with the aggravation of the international situation through the fault of imperialist circles and of the Beijing hegemonists who have alined themselves with them, which has also been reflected on the situation in the Disarmament Committee. Speaking at the committee session, the Hungarian permanent representative Imre Komives read out the joint statement of the group of socialist countries exposing the obstructionist course of NATO and China and emphasizing that all responsibility for the abnormal situation prevailing in the committee rests with these states which have steered a course toward hiking the arms race and are seeking to undermine the Disarmament Committe's work. The committee, the statement says, must immediately return to its normal activity. The socialist countries for their part are prepared to cooperate constructively with a view to fulfilling the crucial tasks facing the committee.

PROJECTED PENTAGON MISSILE PROGRAM COULD VIOLATE ABM TREATY

LD021421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Militarist Preparations"]

[Text] New York, 27 March--A U.S. Defense Department spokesman has reported that the Pentagon is drawing up a program to create a new missile defense system, which could signify a violation of the 1972 treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

The Pentagon's new developments show who is really trying to wreck the progress made in American-Soviet relations in the seventies and to "kill," as the local press writes, the strategic arms limitation process. In 1972, as is known, a treaty limiting the deployment of ABM systems in both countries was concluded between the USSR and the United States within the framework of the SALT I accord. Under the agreement reached at the time, each side pledged subsequently to have just one such system.

Today, however, when the administration has deferred the Senate discussion of the SALT II treaty under farfetched pretexts and has unambiguously stated the possibility of renouncing its principles, the Pentagon has "remembered" the ABM treaty. The point is that renunciation of its provisions would bring the military-industrial complex colossal new profits. As the New York TIMES writes, the Pentagon is now trying hard to prove that the need to create a new ABM system supposedly stems from "the Soviet Union's colossal buildup of nuclear arms"--which, as the American press writes, is confirmed by a CIA study. Why did the administration need another study by the "Langley specialists"? Naturally, in order to confirm the "vital necessity" for a new Pentagon program, and to lay the blame at someone else's door.

NOVIKOV: OLYMPICS MUST NOT BE LINKED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD021531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "Moscow Is Ready for the Olympics"]

[Text] The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Press Committee held another meeting in Moscow on 28 March to adopt decisions insuring the most favorable conditions for successful work by journalists at the 22d Olympic games in Moscow.

I.T. Novikov, chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee, met with members of the IOC Press Committee. During the conversation he noted that the Organizing Committee attaches great significance to the press committee session since it is this year's first official IOC function in Moscow on the eve of the Olympics. This season is particularly important, he continued, since it follows the 82d IOC Session in Lake Placid, which adopted a firm and principled decision confirming Moscow's inalienable right to stage the Olympic games.

The session participants were able to see for themselves that Moscow is to all practical purposes ready to stage the events and to receive the Olympic competitors and guests. This was confirmed by the presidents of international sports federations who were in Moscow the other day: athletics--(A. Paulen), swimming--(Kh. Ostos) and canoeing--(Sh. Kokremon). Kiev, Minsk, Leningrad and Tallinn are also ready to stage Olympic events.

I.T. Novikov reported that 105 national Olympic committees have informed the Organizing Committee that they definitely intend to participate in the games, which is evidence of widespread international interest in the Moscow Olympics. He expressed the hope that all the national Olympic committees recognized by the IOC will send their sportsmen to the 1980 Olympics.

All the activity in preparation for the Moscow games is taking place in accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter, the Organizing Committee chairman said. For its part the Soviet Government is consistently abiding by the guarantees given to the IOC. This is a sure foundation for staging the 1980 Olympics at a high sporting, organizational and technical level.

I.T. Novikov went on to say that the organizing committee for the 22d Olympic games will always listen closely and respectfully to the requirements, suggestions and recommendations of the IOC and its president, Lord Killanin. Immediately on returning from Lake Placid we carried out the IOC president's wishes and informed our country's leadership of the content of his statement.

The Soviet leadership is striving, insofar as it is incumbent upon it, for the speediest solution of problems that worry the world and is doing this on the basis of appropriate political settlements between interested sides.

As chairman of the 22d Olympics Organizing Committee I must tell you that we are profoundly convinced that the preparation for and staging of the Olympic games should not be linked with events in Afghanistan or with any other political events. We must be guided by the principles and rules of the Olympic Charter, while the modern world's political problems should be solved by political means and on a political level.

The Organizing Committee chairman expressed gratitude to IOC director (M. Berlioux), Press Committee Chairman (Kh. A. Samaranch) and all session participants for the work they have done and expressed the hope that the press committee members--leading sports journalists and representatives of world agencies--will contribute to objective coverage of the games preparations and to creating the most favorable atmosphere for the 1980 Olympics.

NOVOYE VREMYA HITS IMPERIALISM'S FEIGNED CONCERN FOR ISLAM'S INTERESTS

LD031101 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 28 Mar 80 pp 23-25 LD

[Ld. Medvedko article: "Islam's Two Channels"]

[Excerpts] ...An anti-imperialist revolution has been staged in Iran under Islamic slogans--the roots of American neocolonialism in the economy and policy are being grubbed up, and a number of progressive transformations are being implemented. At the same time imperialism's agents and counterrevolutionary forces are seemingly attempting to act under the same flag in a neighboring country--Afghanistan. In close alliance with the Beijing hegemonists and Muslim reaction they would like to unfurl the "green banner of Islam" for a "holy war" against what has always been really sacred and dear to all honest Muslims.

In the period of colonial wars the imperialists set one religion against another to justify the seizure of foreign territories. Under the new conditions the tactics are changing. While not abandoning the old methods in principle, particularly the kindling of inter-religious strife, at the same time the neocolonialists have begun building bridges between different religions and are seeking mutual understanding supposedly in the interests of "defense against the godless." If the worst comes to the worst, they are even prepared to close their eyes to the anti-imperialism of religious slogans if at the same time it is "counterbalanced" with anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. This is understandable. For, in the final analysis, the arguments of certain religious and political figures that "Eastern communism" poses the same threat to Muslim countries as "Western capitalism" merely add grist to the neocolonialists' mill and channel Islam into reaction and counter-revolution. Modern imperialism's plans consist precisely in isolating Muslim states from the world of socialism. It is in the name of this that Christian imperialists are extending their hand to Muslim reaction. With the help of Islam they would like to depoliticize the national liberation movement and turn religion into a means of splitting the developing from the socialist countries.

Neocolonialist Alliance

In the Iran and Afghan situations, just as in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese crisis, imperialist circles and local reaction have shown their true face as the Muslims' enemies. For more than 30 years the United States has been an inspirer of and accessory to the policy of aggression, racism and genocide pursued by Israel with regard to Arab countries. For several months now American aircraft carriers and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board have been putting on a show of strength off the coasts of Iran and the Persian Gulf oil-producing Arab states.

As the international jurists' commission which visited Tehran was able to see for itself, it was precisely American specialists and advisers who helped the shah to subject hundreds of thousands of Iranian patriots to inhuman torture and to kill them in prison cells.

Together with the Beijing hegemonists the American imperialists are doing everything possible to discredit and then ultimately stifle the April revolution in Afghanistan. Subversion was carried out by the traitor H. Amin, who physically eliminated N. Taraki, the first president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and annihilated thousands of Afghans, including many eminent Islamic priests. The religious fanatics being infiltrated into Afghanistan from outside are being armed and trained in neighboring countries by American, Chinese and Egyptian instructors.

Following the American "specialists'" expulsion from Iran, many of them have entrenched themselves in Pakistan, from where they are directing the struggle against Democratic Afghanistan. This has been convincingly demonstrated by the results of the investigation into the well-known events in Kabul on 21-23 February. Imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and Muslim reaction are to blame for the fact that even now teachers are being killed in Afghanistan for daring to teach girls; women for removing their veils; peasants for agreeing to take land which previously belonged to a landowner; workers because their son or brother serves in the government army. Imperialist propaganda blasphemously calls the killers "true Muslims" and their victims "apostates."

Addressing a meeting of representatives of Islamic studies departments at the beginning of February, U.S. President J. Carter himself made it clear what imperialists are concerned about. Joining in the campaign to mourn for Amin--just like, incidentally, other Western defenders of Islam--J. Carter did not, however, find a single good word for the new Afghan leaders. And yet it is precisely the government of Babrak Karmal that has not only rectified past mistakes and is improving relations with religious figures but is also demonstrating its respect for Islam in practice. Mosques are functioning freely in Kabul, as in other Afghan cities. All Ulama and tribal sheikhs who have ended up outside the country have been permitted to return home, provided they have committed no crimes against the people. They have been guaranteed personal immunity and the right to engage in religious activities.

With the help of crude pressure, as is known, imperialist circles succeeded in imposing a discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" at the extraordinary session of the Islamic conference convened in Islamabad at the end of January. Let us recall, however, that the session adopted a resolution not only on this invented issue but also on problems of the real threat to Arab and Islamic countries from the forces of imperialism and Zionism. For it is precisely they who covet the oil wealth of the Near and Middle East, threaten Iran with a blockade, help to prolong the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and prevent the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

What Does the West Fear?

The peoples of Muslim countries are becoming increasingly well aware of the aims served by the spurious "concern" for Islam being shown by imperialists and their stooges. They have seen from their own experience that imperialists have always been and still are the enemies of Muslim countries, while the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are their true allies in the common anti-imperialist struggle.

Rebuffing those who spread "false allegations that the Soviet Union is opposed to Islam," the newspaper AL-MUWAZZAF, which is published in Libya--where, as is known, the Muslim religion is considered an expression of state ideology--deemed it appropriate to recall that in the USSR "live millions of Muslims who enjoy all rights and freely profess Islam." [paragraph continues]

"Peoples struggling for freedom and independence and against oppression and injustice," the newspaper writes, "always meet with assistance and support from the Soviet Union, whereas America has always come out against the foundations and principles of Islam. Destroyed its holy places and undermined the faith and dignity of Islam by force of arms in practically all Arab and Muslim countries."

Arab and Muslim peoples, the recent statement by the foreign ministers of the Arab countries belonging to the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation emphasized, are well aware of the plans of neocolonialists seeking to play the "Islamic card" for their own purposes and to fan a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"The question of defending Islam is not being resolved in Afghanistan but in Palestine, Jerusalem and Lebanon, where Muslims are being annihiliated by American weapons, from American aircraft," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, declared in an interview in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR. "The United States wants to use Islamic states for struggle against the Soviet Union in the interests of its global strategy. At the same time imperialist circles are kicking up a fuss by speculating on the defense of Islam in order to crush the revolutionary movement among Muslims, which has manifested itself, in particular, in the Iranian revolution."

A special feature of the present stage of the national liberation movement, which sometimes raises the flag of Islam, is the fact that it is not only directed against imperialism but is also turning gradually against the very foundations of capitalism. The recently intensified conflict between the capitalist West and the Muslim East has become a graphic reflection of the ideological and moral crisis of neocolonialism, as it is in fact a question of a denial of moral faith in capitalism, which has only comparatively recently regarded the Islamic religion as it ally. This is obviously the strength--which frightens the West--of the process which is sometimes called the "revival of Islam."

"This revival, which could be favorably assisted by economic, scientific and technical development," the magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE writes, "is possible if the Islamic world tackles such jinns lurking in Muslim societies as demagoguery, obscurantism and fanaticism, which never manifest themselves without leaving a trace." Developing this idea, the magazine emphasizes that it is necessary to "cast aside the mantle of mysticism and obscurantism and expose the abuses which religion is used to justify."

It is clear from this how contrary to the Muslim peoples' interests are the attempts to direct the process of the "revival of Islam" toward the past and to set it against progressive modern movements. This process is essentially a form of denial of neocolonialism, and therefore its progressive potential is inseparable from the participation of Muslim people's masses in the anticolonial and anticapitalist struggle and from the strengthening of the combat alliance with all detachments of the anti-imperialist front.

PRAVDA DERIDES CIA ATTEMPTS TO FORM AFGHAN 'GOVERNMENT IN EXILE'

LD031209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "How It's Done in New York"]

[Text] New York--All this began in early January, when CIA and State Department experts in Washington decided at a special conference to create immediately an "Afghan government in exile" on U.S. soil. They adopted a corresponding decision and lavished large sums of money on this operation. One small detail remained: finding candidates for the role of "national leaders."

Initially they decided to rummage among the political trash which had accumulated in Pakistan, particularly in Peshawar. But among the dozen representatives of the immigrant rabble laying claim to the role of "Afghan rebel leaders" not a single more or less respectable one was to be found. Initially, it is true, they latched onto a former Kabul dealer in second-hand Peugeot automobiles but they decided that with his specific purview he would not stretch to make a "leader." They had to limit themselves to their own means--to tried and tested agents who had already worked for the CIA and the FBI for a long while.

That was how 33 year-old Zia Nasiri, self-styled foreign minister of the "free Islamic republic," appeared in New York for instance. His biography corresponds to a high degree with the role he is now playing. Nasiri arrived in the United States from Afghanistan in 1963 on a school exchange and then graduated from college in Kansas, and he even states that he was a student at the renowned Harvard Business School. However, it is known that in reality throughout these years he was sustained by a somewhat different business--he was a paid agent of the FBI and spied on "untrustworthy" Afghan students. Now, as a minister in a nonexistent government of a nonexistent republic, he is eagerly receiving journalists in his Manhatten apartments.

He does not hide the fact that he is now engaged in one thing--collecting money for subversive activity against Afghanistan.

"I learned in America," he says with cynical frankness, "that the mass information media here are pleased to swallow material on the Afghan 'freedom fighters.' Moreover, when you talk of arms supplies here, glory be to Allah, there is a whiff of more than just missions of dollars...."

Nasiri has a thick file of correspondence with the Senate and State Department, which in all seriousness call him "his excellency", and also with several pro-U.S. Muslim figures. The "minister" wants to acquire a tidy sum from his rich patrons from the Near East and the Washington authorities.

"Oh, America is a land of the greatest opportunities," Nasiri concludes, not without humor.

He is particularly proud to have fooled U.S. television by "selling" it former Kabul hairdresser (Hassan Durani) as a "very near relative" of the king deposed in Afghanistan. Last month this "prince" was even interviewed on national television by Jack Anderson. Then he spoke at the respectable New York Rotary Club which includes many local industrial and financial magnates. But the "prince" was soon exposed and he has now vanished from the New York horizon.

Nasiri recently set off on his latest tour of Middle East countries. In Peshawar he met with Robert (Podye), a CIA agent who, disguised as a southern Californian businessman, has become one of the founders of the "International Fund for Aid for the Afghan Refugees". Officially (Podye) dispatches to Peshawar old rags as clothing "for the refugees" but Nasiri knows that there is a whiff here of arms and dollars for the struggle against the lawful Afghan government.

The same "smell" is also given off by another New York "charitable" organization--the so-called "Afghan Aid Fund." Its headquarters are situated on the 41st floor at 345 Park Avenue, Manhattan. One of its "founding fathers," the millionaire John (Treyn), does not hide the fact that this "fund" in fact has the blessing of official Washington and directly of the White House.

"While newspapers were still only discussing the idea of setting up our fund, a detailed draft was already lying on the President's desk," he says not without bragging. (Treyn) himself reserved the post of fund treasurer for himself. His task is to collect $10 million "to help refugees." Although (Treyn) maintains that his fund is not a political organization and that all the money collected will be sent to Pakistan "via the church," few people here doubt who this money will go to in reality. According to all the data, the fund's true boss is the CIA, which, as is known, does not squander money for chartiable purposes but sends it straight to its destination--for subversive activities against Democratic Afghanistan. Suffice it to say that the fund's leadership includes former U.S. ambassadors to Kabul, the director of the former "Peace Corps" in Afghanistan, the head of the mysterious "Afghanistan Study Center" in Nebraska and other people with close links with the CIA.

This organization's direct link with official Washington is also evidenced by the fact that the fund's Board of Directors includes Senators J. Javits and C. Pell and other Capitol Hill residents, who are now, in point of fact, "lobbyists" for extorting money from the Senate to help Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

In Queens, a district of New York, not far from La Guardia Airport, there is a large garage, or rather a warehouse, belonging to one (Khabib Meyar Asayr). This is another CIA agent, whom fate has brought to the United States. He now figures officially as the owner of a small truck firm, but his chief task is to forward weapons to Pakistan in the guise of parcels of things for refugees. On account of this he has a special agreement with Pakistan International Airlines, which ships this freight gratis.

The "garage" functions practically round the clock. By day "parcels for refugees" are brought in openly, but by night, under cover of darkness, weapons are taken out to the nearby airport. (Meyar Asayr) has assistants and couriers who are directly responsible for delivering the weapons. Here is one of them--(Bashir Zakriya), an Afghan "doctor in exile." He works under the "roof" of a Presbyterian medical center, where he allegedly has a "practice."

Thus a whole gang of counterrevolutionaries is active under the CIA's wing in New York, the country's biggest city. And this is just one feature of the undeclared war which the United States has mounted against the Afghan people.

It is worth saying here that, if weapons are continuously flooding into Peshawar, all attempts to create an "Afghan government in exile" have clearly failed. It is not possible to scrape up even the necessary number of traitors who could be called a "government."

The shameful failure involving "Prince" (Durani) has now sobered up the American press somewhat. Newspapers openly put this question: Is it not a hopeless gamble on a handful of renegades and former paid informers passing themselves off as representatives of the Afghan people, and has the "secret war" against Afghanistan not dragged Washington into one more hopeless adventure?

CARTER'S 'THREATENING TONE' AGAINST IRAN IN AFL-CIO SPEECH HIT

LD022224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 2 April, TASS--President J. Carter has addressed the national conference of the building and construction trades department, AFL-CIO. He devoted considerable attention to the American-Iranian conflict. In a threatening tone the President declared that the United States' patience was not limitless and that the Iranian Government should end the "outrageous situation" regarding the hostages--U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran detained on charges of espionage.

No matter what Carter speaks about, he mounts his hobbyhorse, launching out in stereotyped fashion on the "Soviet military threat," which has, apparently, become a fixed idea with him and which he sees everywhere. He maintained that Iran and other countries the world over "encounter the evil threat of Soviet aggression" and that he, Carter, is "forcing the Russians to pay dearly" for this on the economic and diplomatic level. "We shall be firm. We shall not yield," the head of the Washington administration maintained, apparently believing in the reality of the myth he created.

All this rhetoric, all these threats against the Soviet Union prove only one thing: Peace and detente are of very little concern to the White House, as are the return of Soviet-American relations to a normal course. On the contrary, this saber-rattling, this threatening tone which are so much to Carter's taste, are calculated to make the President look "strong in the electoral campaign."

But the language of threats is not the language which should be used in relation to the Soviet Union. It has never yet brought anyone any political or other dividends. The policy of the Soviet Union remains a policy of peace, no matter how much Carter attempts to distort it.

Returning to Iran, Carter again declared that "no one in the Government of the United States has apologized to anyone in the Iranian Government as we have nothing for which to apologize." Thus the master of the White House not only demonstrated a haughty and disparaging attitude toward the aspirations and the national dignity of the Iranian people; he made a new attempt to evade responsibility for the crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran, for Washington's support for the bloody regime of the shah which, as Ayatollah Khomeyni underlined in his latest speech, "physically destroyed and crippled hundreds of thousands of Iranians and robbed the country."

The President stated that in Iran the United States will defend its "vital interests" and that "patience is not an ordinary characteristic of American people." At the same time, he said that for the time being the United States will refrain from employing "planned additional sanctions" against Iran if the hostages are transferred to the care of the Iranian Government, although the "sanctions" already in operation against that country will remain in force. Quoting American officials, the Washington correspondent of the New York TIMES writes today that "additional sanctions" could be imposed by Washington at the end of this week.

Carter made a hypocritical "soothing" statement to the effect that some positive steps have allegedly been taken and that "a shift has taken place" as regards the release of the American hostages. Such statements, as many observers underline, pursue certain domestic political purposes and, as CBS said in its newscast, "are made with an eye to the primaries," in which Carter is participating.

In reality though, a powerful nailed fist has been raised over Iran by Washington, and this was actually confirmed by the President himself in his speech. He stated outright that "any encroachment upon the vital interests of the United States in the Persian Gulf area will be countered by all the necessary means including the use of military force."

U.S. OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR VISITS TO GULF REGION

LD030840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2350 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Edward Hidalgo, U.S. secretary of the navy, is planning to visit the American fleet in the Persian Gulf area with a group of senators. They plan to visit the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and several other ships. Next Monday several members of a House of Representatives commission on the armed services will arrive there and before the end of the month Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense, will himself make an appearance. Why this sudden activity of official personages around American ships in the Indian Ocean? I think that we can see in this Washington's intention to invest the American presence in this region with a legal and official character, its desire to demonstrate that the presence of the navy off the shores of the Persian Gulf is not a temporary but a permanent measure. After all, the trips made by American public figures to the areas where the fleet are stationed is yet another attempt to exert pressure upon the Persian Gulf countries and, in the first instance, upon Iran.

WORLD CHANGES SINCE 1950'S MEAN U.S. GENDARME ROLE WILL FAIL

LD021447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan article: "The 'World Gendarme" Strategy"]

[Text] The Carter administration is feverishly engaged in stepping up the American military presence in "key regions" of the world. It is not only a question of the concentration of a major U.S. armada of naval and air forces off the shores of Iran, which in itself creates an explosive situation. Preparations are underway for the development on foreign territories of a system of new American bases intended above all for the deployment of formations and units of the interventionist "quick reaction corps."

It is planned to create such bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman, not to mention Israel. With their help the United States seeks to insure its own dominance in that region and to establish control over sources of Arab and Iranian oil and oil supply routes. The United States also regards Pakistan as a military bridgehead.

The Carter administration is trying to associate its actions with events in Afghanistan, over which a campaign as false as it is provocative is being fanned--just as a similar campaign is being fanned over the mythical "Soviet threat." It is quite obvious that the real reason for the present increased complexity of the international situation is not these events. "Had it not been for Afghanistan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "certain circles in the United States and NATO would certainly have found another pretext for exacerbating the world situation."

Washington's interventionist policy with respect to other countries is based not on current events taking place thousands of kilometers from the American Continent, but on American imperialism's hegemonist aspirations and long-term strategic principles elaborated by the U.S. Government. Prominent among these is the concept of "forward basing," which, like the associated idea of creating "fire brigades" like the "quick reaction corps," has become an important component in the notorious "Carter doctrine."

The "forward basing" concept provides for the presence of American Armed Forces in so-called "zones of U.S. vital interests" in order to insure American imperialism's hegemony and the attainment of its global and local political and military goals.

Addressing a Senate committee on 27 February this year, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown asserted: "An appropriate American military presence must exist in troubled regions of the world or close to these regions, and if not, it is necessary to insure the possibility of rapidly shipping American Armed Forces to those regions in order to demonstrate our determination in peacetime, and this American military presence must form the nucleus around which our forces can be concentrated in the event of military operations."

This concept is historically associated with imperialism's colonial policy aimed at creating a system of advanced posts on foreign territories to maintain dominance in colonies and dependent countries and at suppressing the national liberation movement.

The "forward basing" concept was developed particularly widely after World War II, when American imperialism, assuming the role of world gendarme, decided to encircle the Soviet Union and the other socialist states with a chain of military bases and bridgeheads. It was the course of acquiring forward bases in regions adjacent to the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries that formed the basis of the policy of knocking together imperialist military blocs. "We looked at our military alliances," H. Kissinger has said, "mainly from the viewpoint of the opportunity they offered of acquiring the air bases we needed." Let us observe that in those years the emphasis was on air bases because the main means of delivering nuclear weapons to targets was strategic aircraft, whose range did not permit Soviet territory to be reached from the continental part of the United States.

By making use of its dominant position in aggressive blocs the United States managed to obtain air bases in several European, Asian and African countries and to practically encircle the socialist states with them by the mid-fifties. Throughout the subsequent years the Pentagon constantly improved its military bases, adapting them to the requirements and potential of new means of waging armed struggle, primarily nuclear missile facilities. To this end launch positions were constructed for "forward based nuclear forces," which since the early sixties have occupied one of the most important places in the organizational structure of the American Armed Forces, alongside strategic and conventional forces.

Alongside the nuclear missile forces, a system of air and naval bases and strong points for general purpose forces was developed. Exposing their purpose, the commentator H. Baldwin, who is close to Pentagon circles, wrote: "Speaking in military language, we need lines of outposts abroad so that we can wage war with hope of success. We need foreign bases as a springboard for attacking the central regions of Russia." But their purpose is not confined to this. American military bases, depending on what countries they are located in, are also used as means of pressuring junior partners in military blocs or as advanced posts which the United States can use to give support to anti-popular regimes and to implement a policy of neocolonialism.

The United States today maintains about 2,500 military bases and military sites and half a million American servicemen on foreign territory. They are located in dozens of countries--from Panama to South Korea, from Greenland to Italy, from Japan to Australia.

The biggest concentration of American troops can be seen in Western Europe, which the Pentagon is turning into a launch site for Pershing-II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies. More than 325,000 American servicemen are deployed there. A further strengthening of the military potential of the "forward based forces" in the NATO zone is envisaged by means of sending large-scale American ground and air forces there "in the event of a crisis."

The second biggest grouping of American Armed Forces is in the Far East and the Pacific. Some 132,000 U.S. officers and men are deployed there. They are mainly concentrated in Japan, and also South Korea. There are more than 15,000 American officers and men in Latin America, including at the Guantanamo military base (Cuba).

Large naval forces have also been sent to the "forward borders" and are constantly plying the waters of the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other seas. These forces, according to the U.S. President, are intended to "operate in particularly threatened regions, maintain control of the seas and defend vitally important communications, both military and economic," and also as backup for landing operations by a "quick reaction contingent."

To help the U.S. Armed Forces permanently deployed abroad, the Pentagon has created so-called "intervention strike forces." They are deployed on American territory and number about 600,000 men. According to official arguments these forces are intended "for rapid shipment to theaters of military operations with a view to reinforcing forward based American troops or for the independent fulfillment of tasks set by the defense secretary or the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Revealing the content of these tasks, (Kler), an employee of the Washington Institute of Political Research, wrote that the "strike forces are intended for invading foreign states and occupying them in the event of a change of political position." They could also be used for a show of strength "with a view to intimidating hostile states." It is from these forces that the "quick reaction corps" is drawn, which is directly intended to carry out gendarme functions in various parts of the globe, in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. That is, wherever Washington sees a danger to its positions arising from the people's masses and liberation movements.

So that the "corps" forces can be shipped to the necessary regions rapidly, the initiators of the "new strategy" plan to create a special air fleet equipped with intercontinental heavy transport planes, and also special naval ships for the delivery of heavy equipment and supplies to the positions in good time.

The knocking together of the "fire brigades" and the "forward basing" concept are intended to facilitate the implementation of the designs--dangerous to mankind--of the most aggressive militarist circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Pentagon. They act as a source of constant tension and military conflicts. According to the calculations of America's Brookings Institution, in the 30 years from 1946 through 1975 Washington resorted to showing the "military fist" 215 times to secure its political and diplomatic goals. During those three decades the United States twice waged war: on the Korean Peninsula and in the countries of Indochina. In addition it carried out armed interference in Indonesia, Lebanon and the Dominican Republic and organized coups in Chile and Guatemala.

With a view to blackmailing and pressurizing particular countries, the Washington administration has repeatedly announced that troops are being placed in a state of combat readiness. This saber-rattling has not infrequently been particularly dangerous for the fate of peace. In the same 30 years, according to the Brookings Institution, the United States has overtly or indirectly threatened to use strategic nuclear forces in crisis situations 19 times.

Having adopted a course of stepping up the American military presence in the so-called "zones of vitally important U.S. interests," Washington would like to resume the role of world gendarme. However, the "Carter doctrine" makes a decisive miscalculation. In imitating the bankrupt concepts of the fifties, when the United States, drunk of its "indisputable nuclear superiority," tried to foist its own ways on the world, the White House is not taking account of present-day realities. Attempts by the aggressive circles of American imperialism to revive the "big stick" policy are clearly doomed to failure. The world and the correlation of forces--including military forces--in the international arena are not now such that the "world gendarme" strategy could succeed. But it is redolent with danger to the cause of peace--a considerable danger.

DPRK, SOUTH KOREA MEET AT PANMUNJOM

SK030413 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Apr 80 SK

[Text] According to foreign press report, official representatives of the DPRK and South Korea met today at Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone which divides the country into two parts. They held the fifth round of the meeting which began in February to prepare for the talks between the heads of governments [as heard] of the two countries.

The talks between the heads of governments of the two countries will discuss matters on the normalization of relations between the states [as heard] and the principles of peaceful reunification of the two sides. The (?outline) for this was started in 1972 at the initiative of the DPRK.

SALMON FISHING TALKS WITH JAPAN BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD021648 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--Talks on the order and terms of salmon fishing by Japan in the north west Pacific this year opened here today. The Soviet delegation to the talks is led by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of fisheries of the USSR, and the Japanese delegation by Susumu Matsubara, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Japanese Embassy.

Kudryavtsev said at the opening of the talks that inter-state ties in the sphere of fisheries constitute an important part of Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Union and Japan, being big fishing powers, see to the rational use, conservation and enhancement of the biological resources of the Pacific. He said that the two sides are giving special attention to salmon stocks. As was shown by the exchange of opinions prior to the current meeting the stocks of these valuable food fishes, above all Siberian salmon and red salmon, are so far insufficient. Therefore catch-regulating measures should be continued. The deputy minister expressed the hope that the talks would produce mutually beneficial results and facilitate the further development of cooperation and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

As was said by the head of the Japanese delegation Matsubara, considerable changes have taken place in relations between fishing organizations because of the introduction of 200-mile off-shore fishing zones. Therefore ties in the field of fisheries and joint participation in establishing a new sea order are assuming special importance in these conditions. Matsubara stressed the importance of the bilateral fishery agreement of 1978 which contributed greatly to positive changes in the state of the fish resources in the Pacific. The experience gained over the two years should helf conclude successfully the current talks, he said.

TSEDENBAL PRESENTS AWARD TO MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

LD020835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "A Mongolian Order on the Banner of Moscow State University"]

[Text] The ceremonial meeting of the Moscow State University collective devoted to the presentation of Mongolia's highest state award--the Order of Sukhe-Baatar--to Moscow State University became a bright festival of Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

The teachers and students warmly and cordially greeted Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and other Mongolian comrades. [paragraph continues]

With them on the Presidium were members of the Moscow State University rector's office, prominent Soviet academics and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal took the floor.

It is with joy and emotion, he said, that we have today set foot on the territory of Moscow State University--that veteran of Russian and Soviet higher education. Quite recently Soviet people and the world progressive public marked an outstanding event--the 25th anniversary of Moscow University.

Mongolia's first higher educational institution, the Mongolian State University, as it were, grew out of Moscow State University and was created with the Soviet Union's assistance in the fall of 1942. Since the war, Yu. Tsedenbal stressed, the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance in training Mongolian national cadres in Soviet higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and also in vocational and technical schools has developed increasingly rapidly.

Science and peace are inseparable concepts. The consolidation of universal peace promotes the vital interests of all peoples. But the enemies of peace and the peoples' security--international reaction headed by American imperialism--have stepped up their intrigues. The Chinese hegemonists are in collusion with them. The MPRP, together with Lenin's great party--the CPSU-- and the other fraternal parties, is convinced that the successful building of a new society is only possible on the condition of the constant strengthening of the unity and cohesion of communist and workers' parties and the socialist community countries on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism. The unity of aims and actions and indestructible fraternity between the MPRP and the CPSU will continue to form the firm foundations of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

On behalf of Mongolian working people and leading Mongolian party and state organs Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal went on to cordially congratulate the 80,000-strong collective of Moscow State University on the 225th anniversary of its foundation and wished them further successes in the noble mission of developing modern science and higher education.

In token of recognition of the great services of Moscow State University in the cause of training national cadres for socialist Mongolia and in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium has presented Moscow State University with the Order of Sukhe Bator in connection with its 225th anniversary. To a tumultuous ovation from those present, Yu. Tsedenbal attached the order to the Moscow State Universary banner.

Academician A.A. Logunov, rector of Moscow State University, on behalf of the teachers and students, warmly thanked the MPRP, the Mongolian Government and all the fraternal Mongolian people for the high award.

The Moscow State University collective was proud of accept the high award, which symbolizes the strengthening alliance between the two fraternal countries in building socialism and developing the material and spiritual standard of the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia.

KARMAL DEMANDS 'COMPLETE' STOP TO 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD022048 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 2, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers that the so-called "Afghan issue", now being fanned up by reactionary circles and international imperialism with the United States at the head, does not exist. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demands a complete cessation of their interference in the internal affairs of the country and of encroachments on its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This was stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal at a press conference here today. After these criminal acts of interference organised by U.S. imperialists, the Chinese hegemonists, as well as by Great Britain, Egypt, Israel and reactionary circles in Pakistan are ceased, we are ready to extend an arm of friendship to all countries, especially to our neighbours--Iran and Pakistan.

Imperialism and reactionaries, the Afghan leader continued, after the April revolution had entered a new stage, directed their efforts towards a struggle against the accomplishments of the working people of Afghanistan. They are establishing in Pakistani territory bases where U.S., Chinese, British, Egyptian and Israeli instructors are busy knocking together and training bandit formations. 50 camps have already been set up as well as over 30 bases to train bandits who are then infiltrated into our country's territory to engage in terrorist and other subversive activities. One such camp has been set up in the territory of China.

In this connection, Babrak Karmal stressed, one of the main tasks of the party and the state at present is to ensure a cohesion of all the patriotic forces of the country in a united national-patriotic front to repel the reaction. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the people's armed forces are engaged, with the assistance from all progressive forces on the earth, which are headed by the Soviet Union, in the pursuit of a just struggle against the insidious designs of imperialism, and the day is not far away when all the enemies of the Afghan people and of the April revolution are completely eliminated.

He condemned the imperialist countries' policy of blackmail and economic pressure with regard to Afghanistan, stating that these methods will fail to intimidate the Afghan people who receive economic assistance from the fraternal countries and above all from the Soviet Union. In the three months that elapsed since the April revolution had entered its new stage, Babrak Karmal went on to say, important measures were adopted in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan. The task was, among others, to revive the people's trust for the party, undermined by the gang of Amin--that CIA agent. 15,000 political prisoners have been released from jails, religious freedoms have been granted to the people, the party's unity is being consolidated and hundreds of thousands of Afghans have returned to their homes.

In keeping with the wishes of the Afghan people, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion, two flags will be adopted in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: one red, symbolising the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and one red-black-green, symbolising Afghanistan's independence and freedom.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER RAFI'

LD030925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov undated Kabul interview with Afghan Defense Minister M. Rafi': "'Our Revolution Is Invincible:'"--first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] M. Rafi', member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and DRA minister of national defense, received KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov in Kabul and granted him an interview in which he described the tasks being resolved by the Afghan people at the present stage of the revolution, the role of the people's armed forces and the development of Afghan-Soviet relations.

The Afghan people and their armed forces, Comrade Rafi' noted, are now marching toward the second anniversary of the April revolution, surmounting the difficulties caused by international reaction's interference in the republic's internal affairs and H. Amin's criminal activity.

The people's power has established a firm foothold in every sphere of the country's social life. In the new stage of the national democratic revolution the PDPA Central Committee, DRA Revolutionary Council and DRA Government are consistently implementing a broad program of socioeconomic and democratic transformations. The vestiges of feudalism are being gradually eliminated, the land reform is being consistently implemented, specific measures are being taken to combat illiteracy and truly democratic norms of life are being asserted.

The DRA's foreign policy is aimed at implementing the traditional principles of nonalinment, positive neutrality and support for national liberation movements.

We have a clear perception of our prospects and difficulties. The interference in our affairs by the combined forces of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists, the undeclared war they have unleashed against Afghanistan and our revolutionary gains, the training of counterrevolutionary gangs and their dispatch from outside onto the republic's territory are aimed at complicating the situation in the country and hampering peaceful labor. Terrorists are killing honest citizens, trying to undermine the country's economy and disorganize trade and the supplying of the population with necessities, and hampering agricultural work. However, it can be said quite definitely that all reactionary forces' intrigues against the revolution and attempts to return the DRA to grim medieval times are doomed to failure. As Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, stressed recently, the Afghan people's support in every possible way for the course of the PDPA and government aimed at developing the country is evidence that the chosen path is correct.

Dwelling on the role of Afghanistan's people's Armed Forces, Comrade Rafi' stressed that the tasks of further developing and strengthening them stem directly from the need to repel external aggression and defend the revolutionary gains of the country's working people. We, the DRA national defense minister declared, threaten no one, but at the same time we are prepared to defend the Afghan people's just cause, defend our independence and sovereignty and rebuff any intrigues by U.S. imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists, reactionary Pakistani circles and their minions. Our army has modern armaments and the requisite trained cadres. The people's armed forces' officers and soldiers and all personnel have already repeatedly demonstrated their dedication to the revolution's cause, and courage and steadfastness in defending the country's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty in the face of external aggression.

Touching on the development of the relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Comrade Rafi' pointed out that these relations have a long history. They are based on mutual respect and equality and permeated by the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity. At difficult periods of our history the Soviet state has always sided with the Afghan people's just cause. We greatly value the Soviet Union's selfless fraternal assistance in the economic, political, cultural and military spheres and in strengthening the DRA's defense.

Under conditions where the U.S. imperialist circles, the Chinese chauvinists, reactionary Pakistani circles and their assistants are implementing direct military interference in our country's internal affairs, are training and sending into Afghanistan mercenary gangs and are supplying them with weapons, the Soviet Union, responding to the DRA Government's request, sent a limited troop contingent into Afghanistan. This step is entirely in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty, with the UN Charter and with the norms of international law. The USSR's assistance and the inviolable friendship between our countries are a factor contributing to the reliable safeguarding of the DRA's national independence, the defense of the republic against foreign aggression and the insurance of peace and tranquillity in the region.

Our revolution is invincible, the DRA national defense minister said in conclusion. It rests on the inviolable support of the people and their armed forces and the solidarity of all progressive forces. Nothing will stop our advance along the path of peace, freedom and progress.

MOSCOW DARI CITES VANCE ON USE OF NAPALM, GAS IN AFGHANISTAN

TA021710 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 2 Apr 80 TA

[Commentary by Aleksey (name indistinct) entitled: "The True Remarks of Mr Vance"]

[Text] It is very difficult to say how often U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke to the people and how many times he was interviewed by the representatives of the newspapers on recent occasions. [Words indistinct] constantly proving that black is white [words indistinct] is not such an easy task. [Words indistinct] neither facts nor proof are available.

For example, precisely such a thing occured during the last interview with the correspondent of French television's second channel. The correspondent asked: Do the Soviets really use napalm and poisonous gases in Afghanistan as U.S. newspapers claim? Vance replied: We do not possess specific information to this effect. [Words indistinct] however, he added that the investigation of such facts [words indistinct]. What has Vance proposed for investigation? It is not clear. Is the subject about the lack of specific information, or about unavailable facts? Vance did not clarify this for completely obvious and clear reasons. The U.S. secretary of state very clearly knows that the use of napalm and poisonous gases in Afghanistan by the Soviets is Washington's new and very simple slander.

IZVESTIYA: AFP DISPATCH ON KABUL SITUATION 'UTTER LIE'

LD021519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Press Service" report under the headline "A Downright Lie"]

[Text] AFP, without batting an eyelid, published today a dispatch from its correspondent in Peshawar on the alleged "unrest" in Kabul on March 28.

This is an utter lie. And those who gave this invention to an unscrupulous AFP correspondent know that this is a lie. Even the French newspaper LE MATIN, which published this AFP invention was today forced to note a "clear improvement of the situation and a lessening of tensions in Kabul."

According to most reliable information, the situation in Kabul both on March 28 and today is really calm.

Those who invent such stories clearly indulge in wishful thinking. They would like for the blood of peaceful civilians to be shed in Kabul and for gangs armed and sent from Pakistan by U.S. special services to be on the rampage there.

SOVIET-AFGHAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD022124 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS--An agreement on delivery of manufactured consumer goods from the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in 1980 was signed in Moscow today.

The agreement was signed from the Soviet side by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Osipov; from the Afghan side by Deputy Minister of Commerce 'Abdol Salam. Present at the agreement signing ceremony were Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Nikolay Patolichev had a talk with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION ENVOY COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT, TASKS

LD020957 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent P. Volpyanskiy interview with (Abdol Razaki Bozgul), leader of a delegation of Afghan union workers: "When a Friend Is Beside You;' Press Conference Given by Delegation of Afghan Trade Union Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of Afghan trade union workers in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU gave a press conference in Moscow yesterday. Our Afghan guests have spent 10 days familiarizing themselves with Moscow and Leningrad, visiting enterprises and meeting with AUCCTU executives.

The delegation was received by AUCCTU Secretary P.T. Pimenov.

Delegation leader (Abdol Razaki Bozgul) answered questions from TRUD correspondent P. Volpyanskiy.

[Question] What are the tasks facing Afghan trade unions at the present stage of the revolution?

[Answer] The tasks facing our trade unions are those set out in the program of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, under whose leadership the people carried out the triumphant April revolution. Working in the very thick of events among the working people, the trade unions have great potential for bringing the truth to the broad masses about the April revolution and about our loyal and selfless friend--the Soviet Union.

Our country is undergoing an important period in its history. The imperialists are doing their utmost to prevent peaceful building on our soil and we have many problems. Some 90 percent of the population of Afghanistan is illiterate. It is for this reason that at the present time, when external reaction is trying to frustrate progressive transformations, attempting to exploit people's ignorance, playing on prejudices and intimidating the population, we regard explanatory work, propagandizing the noble ideas of the April revolution and exposing the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people as being among our most important tasks.

The trade union movement was among those hard hit by Amin's treachery. Many leading workers were repressed. In an attempt to make himself secure Amin planted his stooges in the trade unions and made moves to undermine the unity of the trade union movement achieved following the April revolution. The situation is now being rectified. We have gotten rid of Amin's lackeys. The process of consolidating the trade unions in order to fulfill the tasks of building the new society is underway.

[Question] What can you say about the results of the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The value of studying the Soviet experience of building socialism and communism cannot be exaggerated. We came here to learn and the results have exceeded all expectations. We just take the nationalities question, for example. How it has been solved in the USSR is a truly priceless example for our country. Inspired by what we have seen we will apply ourselves with redoubled vigor to the task of rallying Afghans in order to rebuff the spurious foreign propaganda aimed at undermining the people's unity and at creating discord and divisions.

We are fully determined to tell our comrades in Afghanistan about all we have seen and to pass on to them all our impressions and practical experience.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT PROMOTES COTTON FARMING; SEEDS DONATED

LD021205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent L. Mironov: "Helping the Cotton Growers"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 March--The Afghan Government regards sharply increasing cotton production as a very important task of agricultural development. There is good land for this.

A commission set up at the ministry of agriculture and land reform, the Kabul NEW TIMES reports, has elaborated a number of measures to assist cotton producers. The measures include the selection, grading and laboratory analysis of cotton seeds, the treatment of them with chemicals to combat insect pests and the setting up of groups to distribute seeds and deliver them to producers.

In order to boost cotton production the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Government has raised purchase prices by 20 percent and has also pledged to provide cotton growers with wheat at preferential prices. The Soviet Union has come to the aid of the Afghan cotton growers. This year it has given Afghanistan a free allocation of 2,000 tons of seeds of improved strains of cotton.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES AFGHAN SCHOOL REORGANIZATION

LD021443 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Solovyov reports:

The Council of Ministers of the DRA has approved a reorganization of the school system in the country. Ten-year secondary and four-year primary education is now being introduced in Afghanistan. Under the ten-year program, schools will gradually change over to a new method of instruction and new curricula with absolutely new textbooks. Last year first-form pupils began studying under the new curricula, using new ABC books. As a result, children in many schools could read and write better after a year of study than pupils after four years of study under the old program.

This year, second-form pupils of primary schools will also be using new textbooks. ABC books in the Baluchi, Uzbek, and Turkmenian languages have been issued for the first time. Until now school textbooks were written only in the Dari and Pushtu languages. All the textbooks are printed in Kabul.

The objective set is to change over to universal primary education in the cities before 1986, and in rural districts before 1987.

But there are quite a number of difficulties in the way of reforms, both temporary ones, created by the intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people and fundamental ones caused by the country's backwardness inherited from the monarchal system. Suffice it to say that at present 90 percent of men and 98 percent of women in Afghanistan are illiterate. Even if all the schools functioned normally--and many of them have been burnt down, destroyed or just closed--they would not be enough to accommodate all children of school age. Only about one-tenth of a percent out of a total of 40,000 teachers in Afghanistan have a higher education. Some of them hold diplomas of specialized secondary teachers' training schools while the rest could only finish several grades of school.

Nevertheless the people's authorities have set about energetically rebuilding the school education system. About 600 new schools had been built during the year after the revolution. Textbooks are now issued to schoolchildren free of charge. An extensive teachers' training programme is being carried out. Many novelties are being introduced. Teachers' councils and parents' committees, the first ones in the country, are being established at schools in Kabul.

START OF SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS, OFFICIAL SPEECHES REPORTED

LD030713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Sri Lanka Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Colombo, 26 March--The routine, 11th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party [SLCP] opened here today. More than 500 delegates are taking part in its work. At the opening ceremony the congress participants warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and delegations from other fraternal parties.

Our party, K.P. Silva, general secretary of the SLCP Central Committee, stressed opening the congress, has approached the 11th congress united and confident of the correctness of its political line, which is aimed at defending the vital interests of the people's masses. The task facing the congress is to take into account the experience of the 2 years which have elapsed since the last, 10th congress so as to introduce greater clarity and a more concrete approach into the general party line outlined by tne 10th congress, making use of favorable conditions to indicate to the working class and leftwing forces the correct direction in the struggle against the bourgeoisie's policy of exploitation, to strengthen the unity of leftwing forces and to expand the party's influence among the masses. Speaking of the present international situation, the general secretary of the SLCP Central Committee stressed the increased role of the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress. The Sri Lanka communists' leader stressed the great significance of the peace program approved by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress. The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally withdraw a significant number of troops and arms from central Europe is a positive and consistent step along the path of consolidating the detente process. The general secretary of the SLCP Central Committee sharply criticized the Chinese leadership's policy aimed at splitting the international revolutionary movement and at cooperation with the most reactionary circles of imperialism and preparations for war. In conclusion K.P. Silva welcomed the successes of the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America and also the developing countries' efforts aimed at strengthening their independence.

K.S. Demirchyan, head of the CPSU delegation, who spoke at the opening of the congress, conveyed to the 11th SLCP Congress delegates and all Sri Lanka communists cordial greetings on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He spoke of the great achievements secured by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in the cause of fulfilling the party's decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets in economic and sociocultural building. Soviet communists are aware of and value highly the great contribution made by the fraternal SLCP to the cause of developing and strengthening friendly Soviet-Sri Lanka relations. On behalf of all Soviet communists t the head of the CPSU delegation expressed a wish for successes in the work of the SLCP congress, in strengthening the party's ideological and organizational unity, in consolidating its ties with the masses, in its activity for the sake of the Sri Lanka working people and in the struggle for peace and socialism. He read out the CPSU Central Committee message of greetings to the 11th SLCP Congress, which was greeted with prolonged applause. The CPSU delegation presented a souvenir gift--a red banner. On the first day of the congress' work, which will continue until 30 March, a report on the international situation was delivered by K.P. Silva, general secretary of the SLCP Central Committee.

The most important feature of the current international situation, the speaker said, is the constantly growing might of the world system of socialism, which is a decisive force in international development along the path of strengthening peace, national liberation and social progress. The detente policy which is consistently implemented by the Soviet Union, K.P. Silva noted, is counterposed resolutely to the imperialist states' course of the arms race, confrontation and "Cold war."

However, he noted, the imperialists, resentful of the victories of the socialist community countries, the national liberation movement and the international workers movement, have recently embarked on the path of whipping up tension under cover of the false thesis on the "Soviet threat."

In accordance with the Washington administration's course of undermining detente and whipping up tension, the United States is declaring the "need for American leadership in international affairs" and the "U.S. right to defend its vital interests in any region of the world" and threatening to use force in various parts of the globe, including in Asia and the Near East.

The Chinese expansionists are acting in unison with the U.S. imperialists, K.P. Silva stressed. The main avenues of Chinese policy in the international arena are the splitting of the international revolutionary movement, cooperation with the most reactionary circles of imperialism, preparations for war and shameless anti-Sovietism. China has exposed itself in the eyes of the world progressive public with its overt cooperation with reaction in Angola and with the fascist junta in Chile. Practically no differences can be perceived between U.S. foreign policy and Chinese foreign policy. China's most criminal action was the aggression against Socialist Vietnam, the speaker went on to say. Beijing bears the responsibility for the killing of 3 million Kampucheans and has encroached on Laos' independence. It is calling for the creation of a united front against the socialist countries and describes the Soviet Union as "enemy number one" and Vietnam as "enemy number one in Asia." At present China, together with the United States, is making efforts to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead for aggression against Afghanistan, the speaker noted. Pakistan's transformation into an imperialist military base creates a threat to the whole of Asia.

The situation in the Indian Ocean region, K.P. Silva went on, is of particular importance for Sri Lanka. In violation of the 1971 UN General Assembly Resolution on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the United States is extending its military base on Diego Garcia Island. We demand, he said, the elimination of all imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean, including the Diego Garcia base.

Touching on the situation in the Near East, the speaker noted that as a result of the signing of the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli treaty the situation in the region has deteriorated still more. We, he said, support the Arab peoples' just struggle for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied lands.

The SLCP, the general secretary of the SLCP Central Committee stated, warmly greets the Afghan people and considers the entry of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request to be completely lawful.

We support the anti-imperialist struggle of the Latin American peoples, greet the heroic Nicaraguan people and demand the elimination of the American military base at Guantanamo in Cuba. We welcome the process of democratic transformations in Zimbabwe.

In the period under review, K.P. Silva went on to say, our party's ties with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and the revolutionary parties of South Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique have been strengthened.

We value highly the CPSU's efforts in strengthening the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Communists have always been, are and will continue to be the vanguard of the world's progressive forces, guiding the working people in the resolute struggle against capitalism and for the building of a socialist society, K.P. Silva stated in conclusion. Draft resolutions on the domestic political situation in the country and the current international situation were also submitted for discussion by the delegates.

Adoption of Resolution

LD282210 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Colombo, March 28, TASS--Delegates of the 11th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party unaimously approved today a resolution on the present international situation.

The USA, persuing the "position of strength" policy and fanning up the myth about the so-called "Soviet menace", has taken up another step to aggravate the international tensions, bringing pressure to bear on the West European countries to make them give their consent for deploying new types of American nuclear weapons in their territories.

The main source of danger to peace in the world, to international security, detente, independence, economic and social development of the peoples--lies in the continuing and growing arms race, it is stressed in the resolution.

Destabilising the situation by their aggressive actions, imperialists create a threat not only to the states of the Indian Ocean area, but to the whole of Asia.

After the well known developments in Iran, imperialism is trying to regain the lost ground in the area, to take steps in order to draw into its military system countries of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

As a result of the signing of the anti-Arab Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the situation in the Middle East has further deteriorated. The congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka supports the just struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of the captured territories.

The congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka greets the heroic people of Nicaragua which has established the people's power and supports the antiimperialist struggle of the peoples of Latin America. The Sri Lanka's communists welcome the process of democratic transformations in Zimbabwe.

The chief thrust of the policy of the Beijing leaders in the international arena, the resolution says further, is to split the international revolutionary movement, to collaborate with the most reactionary circles of imperialism, to prepare a war, and rabid antiSovietism.

The most criminal act of the Beijing leaders, the resolution stresses, was the aggression against Vietnam. Beijing is responsible for the murder of three million Kampucheans, it encroached on Laos' independence. China is acting in a united front with imperialist countries against the Afghan revolution.

The 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, the resolution says further, welcomes the consolidation on the antiimperialist and anticolonialist basis of the nonalignment movement.

The congress notes with satisfaction the strengthened positions and the enhanced influence of the vanguard of the revolutionary forces--the international communist and workers' movement. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka, the resolution goes on to say, highly appreciates the efforts of the CPSU in strengthening the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the period under review the ties of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka were consolidated with the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

The congress hails the Afghan people which is resolutely defending the gains of its revolution. Sri Lanka's communists, the resolution says, regard as completely justified the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet forces into Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CITED ON ENCIRCLEMENT BY 'HOSTILE FORCES'

LD281205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[V. Shurygin dispatch: "Delhi: Real Threat to India"]

[Text] India today is surrounded on virtually all sides by forces hostile to it. In the south, in the waters of the Indian Ocean, large U.S. Navy formations are concentrated and there are about 16,000 U.S. soldiers on Diego Garcia Island. The Chinese are carrying out intensive military building on the northern Indian borders. In northeast India there is a widescale infiltration into Indian territory by separatists armed and trained in China. Pakistan is arming itself to the teeth. Attempts are being made to involve Bangladesh in the U.S.-China-Pakistan axis which is being formed. This is stated in a pamphlet published by the Communist Party of India under the title "U.S.-China-Pakistan Axis: The Threat to India." The pamphlet's author is the eminent Indian political observer (Sadkhan Mukerdzhi).

Exposing the hypocritical ballyhoo raised by Western propaganda around the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, S. (Mukerdzhi) writes: "Since World War II the United States has on 62 occasions landed its troops on the territories of foreign states without the slightest hint of a request or official proposal. And what is one out of every four Americans in uniform doing now at the 2,000 U.S. military bases in 30 countries?"

Neither the Soviet Union nor India is threatening Pakistan, the pamphlet says. The truth is that Pakistan has become a tool of U.S. imperialism and the Beijing rulers, who are acting in a united front against peaceful coexistence, against those states which are pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and above all against the Soviet Union.

BELOV COMMENTS ON CIA SUPPORT FOR NORTHEAST INDIA SECESSIONISTS

BK291639 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 28 Mar 80 BK

[Vladimir Belov Commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Delhi, the Indian Government has set up a high-powered special committee which will coordinate speedy development efforts in the northeastern states of India. The committee will be headed by State Minister for Home Affairs Yogendra Makwana.

The Indian people welcomed the step because functioning of the committee will insure (?meaningful implementation) of constructive activities in these far-reaching areas and will provide an opportunity to coordinate efforts to solve the complicated social and economic problems of the local people, especially to improve the standard of living. At the same time, observers feel that Yogendra Makwana's committee will have to face many difficulties and provocations from anti-Indian foreign powers.

Addressing a news conference in Chandigarh, Home Affairs Minister Giani Zail Singh said that foreign hands are felt in events in the northeastern region of the country. The PATRIOT elaborated on this saying that destabilizing elements in the country are receiving moral support and economic aid from the CIA as well as China. There is a body of evidence testifying to this.

A number of facts were revealed during the current session of the Indian parliament. Giani Zail Singh informed the Lok Sabha that the arms recovered from the secessionists were acquired from the United States and China. Indian newspapers have also drawn attention to the fact that insurgent activities increased considerably immediately after the visit of several high officials of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi to the northeastern region. An analysis of the events will reveal that this is not a matter of coincidence.

This is not the first time the United States has shown an interest in the northeastern region of India. The fact is that U.S. missionaries were always close to the secessionist movement and there is no doubt they were connected with the CIA. In 1954, they extended cooperation to (Zapo) Angami Phizo, who, according to the direction of his masters, created a Naga Federative Republic in Assam forest and carried out punitive actions against peaceful villages and towns. During that time, the newspapers published a report of the U.S. ambassador to Burma which revealed that Phizo had joined the CIA and was acting as its president in Nagaland. It is understood that in the summer of 1960 at (Langley) in London, where Phizo is still staying, a meeting was held between the secessionist leader and the then CIA Director Allen Dulles. Local newspapers at the time reported that talks were held between them on setting up a dependable stronghold near Tibet with their own people. The CIA continued its patronage to its own people.

The Indian Government on a number of occasions was compelled to drive these U.S. citizens out because they were CIA agents and engaged in collecting secret data about the northeastern region of India. Recently, some journalists recovered secret U.S. documents which revealed the purpose of collecting this data. The agents were entrusted with the task of carrying out research to find out whether the situation was ripe for the formation of a new sovereign state in the northeastern region of India. Washington seems to believe that the situation now is ripe for that purpose. The CIA's Brahmaputra plan, seen from this perspective in India, is designed to split the eastern part of Brahmaputra from Indian territory and set up a puppet regime.

China has been taking a very active part in implementing the plan. It has taken responsibility for preparing and training insurgents at special centers on its territory. It is well known that the [words indistinct] of the secessionists, more precisely, the quarters the secessionist are serving, lack the support of the people of the northeastern region. It is sufficient to note that during the recent Mizoram election the quarters supporting unity with India continued to be dominant, the wide support for Yogendra Makwana's special committee also testifies to this.

BULANTSEV VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIA-PLO TIES

LD311804 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The results of the recent visit to India of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat testify to the consolidation of the international positions of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Yet before the visit India, a power with a great international prestige, a large developing state, one of the leading forces in the nonalignment movement, announced full diplomatic recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights, for the right to have an independent state of their own thus received a fresh powerful moral impetus.

The proximity of the stands and the coincidence of the interests of India and the Palestine Liberation Organization are attributed, specifically, to the community of problems which they encounter in the joint struggle against reaction and imperialism.

The traitorous Egyptian-Israeli Camp David deal, concluded with the active assistance of the United States, is spearheaded against the Arab population of Palestine. This collusion not only denies the Palestinians' right to have an independent state of their own, but in actual fact denies their right to exist on the land of their ancestors.

On the other hand, India has been an object of imperialist designs for a long time. Intensive militarization of Pakistan, being carried out by the United States in alliance with the Beijing hegemonists, threatens the security and sovereignty of that Asian country. Therefore, so topical and timely was in Delhi Yasir 'Arafat's call for pooling together the efforts of the Arab countries and India in the struggle against the designs of imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

The development of the Indian-Palestinian and Indian Arab cooperation assumes a great international significance. The all-round strengthening of this cooperation meets the interests of the Arabs and the Indians; it is a significant contribution to the common struggle waged by the developing peoples against imperialist encroachments on their freedom and independence.

BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER'S ARREST REPORTED

BK021446 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 2 Apr 80 BK

[Text] General Secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party, Central Committtee, Mohammad Farhad, has been arrested without showing any reason. A large number of communists have been arrested from different Bangladesh towns. Nine political parties of Bangladesh have protested against this unjust arrest.

EVENTS RELATING TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT TON DUC THANG

Brezhnev Visits Vietnamese Embassy

LD020929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh today visited the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in the USSR in connection with the death of SRV President Ton Duc Thang. With a minute of silence they honored the memory of the true son of the Vietnamese people, comrade in arms of Ho Chi Minh, consistent internationalist, great friend of the Soviet Union and tireless fighter for the cause of peace and socialism, and they signed their names in the book of condolences.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD311620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow to the workers of the Soviet Union the death on 30 March in Hanoi, after a serious illness, of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, outstanding revolutionary and internationalist, a great friend of the Soviet Union, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin have sent a telegram to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan; the vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho; the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, Comrade Truong Chinhi; and the premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Comrade Pham Van Dong. It reads:

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, Soviet communists and all the Soviet people have heard with feelings of deep sorrow the news of the death of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang. We express to you and all the fraternal Vietnamese people our most sincere condolences on the occasion of this grievous loss.

A faithful son of the people of Vietnam, combat comrade of Hi Chi Minh, a consistent internationalist, a great friend of the Soviet Union, a tireless fighter for the cause of peace and socialism has passed away. Ton Duc Thang dedicated his whole remarkable life as a patriot and revolutionary to serving the Vietnamese people and the ideals of communism. Having at an early age become actively involved in revolutionary activities, he joined the Communist Party [Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam here adds: ...right after its founding and in all party...] and state posts, gave his rich experience and creative energy to the cause of independence and freedom of the motherland, to the fight against colonialists and imperialist aggressors, for the building of a flourishing socialist society on Vietnamese soil.

The name of Ton Duc Thang is inseparably linked with the history of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. In 1919 he took an active part in the revolutionary action of French seamen on the Black Sea in defense of the young Soviet public. Ton Duc Thang, who was chairman of the Central Board of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Society for a long time, made an important contribution to the steady consolidation of the truly fraternal cohesion and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples. In sharing with the people of Vietnam the grief of the serious loss, Soviet people express their readiness to go on strengthening the indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to give their immutable support to the Vietnamese people in their efforts to defend national independence and in the building of socialism.

Delegation Leaves for Funeral

LD011526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A USSR party and state delegation left Moscow today for Hanoi to attend the funeral of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Comrade Yasnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Visit to National Assembly

LD030918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Hanoi: The USSR party and state delegation, which is here, led by Yasnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today visited the Palace of the National Assembly, where lies the coffin with the body of the late president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang, and laid a wreath. On the ribbon on the wreath is written: To President Ton Duc Thang from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers. The head of the delegation made an entry in the book of condolences. Delegations from Laos, People's Kampuchea and other countries have arrived in Hanoi to attend the funeral which takes place today.

CPSU WORKERS STUDY VIETNAMESE PARTY BUILDING EXPERIENCE

LD021209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.M. Nikoforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 18 through 27 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP). It familiarized itself with the VCP's work experience in the party building sphere.

The delegation was received by Le Duc Tho, politburo member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and at party committees in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of (Fukkhan) and (Tiyenzang) and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

VCP DELEGATION STUDIES SOVIET CULTURAL WORKER'S TRAINING

LD021211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) party workers, headed by (Chan Do), member of the VCP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 23 through 28 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and VCP. The Vietnamese friends familiarized themselves with party organizations' experience in training cultural workers and improving their skills. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department and visited the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Culture and a number of scientific research and academic centers in Moscow.

LEADERS CONGRATULATIONS TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

Brezhnev Congratulates Ceausescu

LD020857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and myself personally, I congratulate you on your reelection to the eminent post of president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I take this opportunity to express the hope that cooperation between our countries will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism. [signed] L. Brezhnev.

Kosygin Greetings to Verdet

LD020859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In connection with your reappointment as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, please accept my congratulations and wishes for great successes in this eminent and responsible post. [signed] A. Kosygin.

Gromyko Message to Andrei

LD020901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] To Comrade Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Please accept my congratulations on your reappointment as foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [signed] A. Gromyko.

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM

LD011005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 March--A Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed and approved a report on the 9 March elections to the Grand National Assembly and people's councils and on the report on the international activity of the RCP and the state.

The plenum participants listened to a report on the composition and structure of the RCP. The plenum released Dumitru Popa from the post of RCP Central Committee secretary in connection with his transfer to other work and elected Ion Coman RCP Central Committee secretary.

ROMANIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ELECTION REPORTED

LD291514 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, March 29, TASS--The first session of the Grand National Assembly continued its work here today. The deputies elected a State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In accordance with the Constitution of Romania, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu became the chairman of the council.

Ilie Verdet was elected the prime minister of the Romanian Government. A new composition of the Council of Ministers was confirmed. Stefan Andrei has been confirmed as the minister of foreign affairs and Constantin Olteanu became the minister of national defence. The session also endorsed a composition of the Supreme Court of Romania.

In conclusion of this meeting the session adopted an address to the parliaments of the countries which participated in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The address is calling on them to do everything to ensure security and cooperation in the European Continent.

ROMANIA'S BEJAN MEETS KATUSHEV, PATOLICHEV IN MOSCOW

AU261826 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had working meetings in Moscow with Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade. The sides discussed issues of mutual interest concerning Romanian-USSR economic cooperation.

MALTSEV EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH ROMANIA'S DUMA IN MOSCOW

AU261819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a visit to the USSR between 24 and 26 March. On this occasion Comrade Aurel Duma exchanged views with Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, on certain aspects concerning the development of Romanian-USSR relations and on certain topical international issues.

TRADE OFFICIAL DESCRIBES SOVIET-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION

LD012050 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] During the recent period Soviet foreign trade organizations and Yugoslav enterprises have signed a series of significant contracts. We have asked Stanislav Sakharov, a responsible official of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, to tell us about these arrangements. Here is what he said in a conversation with our correspondent:

First of all one should stress the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav trade exchange, which is proved by the positive results of trade exchange in 1979. Partners exchanged goods amounting in value to $3.7 billion which is 18 percent more than trade exchange in 1978 and provides a sound basis for progress this year.

Goods exchange between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] planned for this year exceeds the amount of $4 billion and in this way opens up fresh possibilities for the promotion of constructive cooperation. It should be noted that these possibilities are already being realized. As we have already said, a series of extensive arrangements have been signed.

I shall mention but a few of them: Astramasinoeksport will deliver installations for an automatic telephone center to our country; Intertehna and Masinoimpex consignments of metal processing machinery; Agrovojvodina equipment for the food industry, and the Svetozarevo cable factory and the No 3 Maj composite enterprise in Belgrade a consignment of its products.

Specialization and cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav enterprises are also developing. In 1979 the Crvena Zastava works delivered to the motor works in Tolyati individual assemblies and parts, as well as parts of the Kama motor works. In exchange for this large consignment Soviet passenger and freight-carrying vehicles were delivered to Yugoslavia. Production cooperation is taking place with the Tigar enterprise in Pirot, which is receiving rubber from the Soviet Union and delivering car tires in exchange. Experience on production organization and design of modern clothes and footwear is being exchanged between Soviet enterprises and Yugoslav factories which supply the Soviet Union with a large quantity of their products. This year, within the framework of contracts signed between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the general export, Intertehna, Agrovojvodina and other enterprises, Yugoslavia will be supplied with 500 Soviet metal processing machines, energy equipment, road-building machinery and tractors. Soviet license rights have been obtained for the production of thin-walled brass tubes, which will be produced by the Slobodan Penezic-Kreun factory.

The new arrangements also envisage the exchange of raw materials and consumption goods. The Yugoslav enterprises Duga and Hromos will deliver various kinds of pitch amounting in value to $13 million to the Soviet Union. The Slovenijales and Interexport enterprises have ordered in the Soviet Union 10,000 tons of raw materials needed for the production of sulfuric acid and chemical products amounting in value to $35 million. This exchange, which is taking place on a mutually beneficial basis, is of a great significance for the two countries' economies. Consequently, in 1980 Soviet-Yugoslav trade exchange is continuing to develop in a dynamic way, providing a convincing proof of interest on both sides.

PRAVDA CITES KADAR, KIRILENKO ON MSZMP CONGRESS RESULTS

LD011155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Budapest Reception"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 March--The MSZMP Central Committee and Central Control Committee have held a reception in honor of the fraternal communist and worker parties' delegations which participated in the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Greeting the foreign guests, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said that the 12th party congress, which has finished its work, demonstrated the common desire of Hungarian communists and the whole people to continue along the path of building a developed socialist society and strengthening peace and the peoples' security. Our congress, he stressed, confirmed that the party is united and inextricably linked to the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia.

The MSZMP Central Committee first secretary cordially thanked the fraternal communist and workers parties for accepting the invitation to participate in the work of the 12th congress and for making a significant contribution to its success. He asked the fraternal parties' delegations to convey warm greetings from the Hungarian communists and Hungarian working people to the parties and peoples struggling for the cause of peace and social progress.

Hungary, J. Kadar said, together with its allies and friends, will continue to make a weighty contribution to consolidating the might of the socialist community and strengthening all progressive and peace-loving forces.

A. P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, spoke on behalf of the fraternal communist and workers parties. He said:

Dear Comrade Kadar!

Dear comrades! Friends!

I hope I express the common feelings of the foreign guests in wholeheartedly congratulating the Hungarian comrades on the successful completion of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Allow me to cordially congratulate all the comrades elected to leading MSZMP organs. I particularly want to congratulate our dear comrade, fellow fighter for the common cause and friend Janos Kadar on his election to the post of party Central Committee first secretary and to wish him good health and great labor successes.

Friends! We have every grounds for saying that it has been a fine congress, a congress crammed with thoughts and ideas, a congress of Marxist-Leninists who know where they are going and how to get there.

The 12th MSZMP Congress was undoubtedly an event of international as well as national significance. Its conclusions are of considerable interest for all who are waging the struggle to implement the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

I want to explain this idea. We think the same way. We are firm advocates of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In carrying out socialist and communist building our parties take into careful account the common law-governed patterns of the development of a new society.

At the same time, an integral feature of the activity of every fraternal party in power is the constant quest for new methods and new ways of solving creative tasks.

Therefore, by understanding each other's experience we are all enriched. The common treasure-house of our revolutionary theory is also replenished.

The 12th MSZMP Congress displayed weight and authority in advocating a further increase in the contribution which People's Hungary makes to the struggle for peace, social progress and the establishment of the peoples' right to free, independent development.

Hungary places its great international authority entirely at the service of consolidating detente and overcoming the international tension brought about by the actions of aggressive circles of imperialism and hegemonist circles.

All of us, friends of the Hungarian communists, value highly the Hungarian people's effective solidarity with the fraternal countries' peoples, the communist and workers movement and the national liberation forces.

We are well aware that our Hungarian comrades are faced with strenuous and difficult work. But they have abundant experience of solving big tasks. We are convinced that Hungary will reach new heights in building developed socialism.

We wholeheartedly wish the Hungarian communists and all Hungarian working people complete success in implementing all the 12th MSZMP Congress' plans.

I propose a toast.

To the MSZMP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary!

To the further flourishing of socialist Hungary and the prosperity of the Hungarian people!

To new victories for our common communist cause!

To the health of all the comrades and friends present!

The speeches by J. Kadar and A.P. Kirilenko were listened to very attentively and were repeatedly puncutated by applause.

PRAVDA Editorial on Congress

LD020941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Traveling a Common Course to the Great Goal"]

[Text] The fraternal socialist community is advancing under the flag of the further strengthening of unity and development of cooperation, demonstrating the new system's great vitality. Yet another impressive testimony to this has been the 12th MSZMP Congress, which ended a few days ago in Budapest.

It summed up the results of much successful work in recent years and defined tasks for the next stage of building developed socialism.

The Hungarian communists' supreme forum was held in the atmosphere of a highly active and businesslike approach. It was marked by a creative, bold and at the same time self-critic approach toward analyzing the results achieved and devising plans for the future, and by optimism and the firm confidence that the planned goals will be achieved.

That is exactly the approach taught by V.I. Lenin, who repeatedly stressed that socialism, when it became peoples' real way of life, certainly would not be transformed into some kind of stagnant society but, on the contrary, would develop dynamically, resolving increasingly complex tasks and surmounting the shortcomings and difficulties that may occur in innovatory work on so huge a scale as the creation of a communist civilization.

The 12th MSZMP Congress was held on the eve of a significant date--the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism. The Hungarian people, under the leadership of the communists' party, their proven vanguard, have traveled a long and glorious path of revolutionary transformations over these years. Modern industry and modern cooperativized agriculture, advanced culture and science and a high level of people's well-being are what determine the face of Hungary today.

The inspiring plans for building a developed socialist society put forward in the MSZMP program declaration at the 11th congress are being embodied in practical deeds. Now the republic must scale important new heights. [paragraph continues]

The decision adopted by the 12th congress outlines measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of socialism. The main aim of economic policy, it points out, is to insure the planned development of the national economy in the upcoming Sixth 5-Year Plan on the basis of the real situation and while taking into account long-term goals and changing conditions. The growth in national income is to be entirely secured by improving labor productivity. The task is set of consolidating the living standards that have been achieved and creating the basis for continued, faster headway.

The MSZMP's supreme forum showed that the republic's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia are fully determined to successfully implement the outlined plans. They see the party's policy as an expression of their innermost thoughts, hopes and desires. The MSZMP has earned this firm trust from the Hungarian people by its principled Marxist-Leninist course and its ability to listen sensitively to the masses' voice and confidently direct complex social processes in the interests of socialism and for working people's good.

The reliable guarantee of the successful development of People's Hungary, like other community countries, is the further expansion and enrichment of their cooperation in every sphere of life. By traveling this proven route and deepening socialist economic integration, the fraternal states will scale new heights and insure their comprehensive progress. The Hungarian People's Republic is an equal and active member of the Warsaw Pact and a member of CEMA. The broad, diverse economic ties within the CEMA framework bring it considerable benefits and make it possible to borrow friends' valuable experience and collaborate effectively with them in implementing large-scale joint projects.

"...Each year of cooperation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "makes us all politically stronger and spiritually richer, multiplies our countries' economic potential and contributes to further improving our peoples' life."

The congress participants pointed with satisfaction to the fruitfulness of Hungary's economic ties with the Soviet Union, which are developing dynamically. The implementation of the long-term program, signed recently in Budapest, for developing production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary through 1990 will raise the relations between our fraternal countries to a new qualitative level. "We," Comrade J. Kadar declared in his report at the 12th MSZMP Congress, "seek to further strengthen and expand our economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, which plays such a great role in our development."

The Hungarian Communists' Party enjoys high prestige in the world. It has behind it a rich path and glorious traditions of revolutionary struggle which it cherishes and develops. The MSZMP is a proven and tempered detachment of the international communist and workers movement which is consistently true to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Under its leadership socialist Hungary is purposefully pursuing the policy of peace and friendship among the peoples.

Along with the other fraternal countries Hungary makes an active contribution to the vital cause of European security and of improving the international atmosphere. The delegates and representatives of fraternal parties who attended the 12th MSZMP Congress noted the increasing importance of the socialist communist countries' coordinated Leninist policy, expressed a sense of gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which are sparing no effort in the struggle against the military threat and for detente and disarmament, and stated voiced resolute support for the Soviet stance on issues of the present international situation. Soviet people greatly value their fraternal relations with the Hungarian People's Republic--our neighbor, friend and ally--and wish socialist Hungary's communists and all its working people wonderful new successes in building developed socialism. The fulfillment of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions will contribute to the fraternal country's continued blossoming and to strengthening world socialism's positions and the cause of world peace.

KIRILENKO SPEECH AT BUDAPEST OPTICAL PLANT REPORTED

LD021029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 26 March--The Hungarian optical combine in Budapest Mom is a leading Hungarian instrument-making enterprise. Its products--various kinds of equipment and computer facilities--are well known far beyond the borders of socialist Hungary. The Soviet Union is a major purchaser of the combine's goods. The enterprise is successfully developing cooperation with 25 Soviet plants and research institutes.

Today the CPSU delegation--headed by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--which is taking part in the 12th MSZMP Congress, visited the renowned combine's collective. The guests looked round the production shops and talked with the workers.

A meeting took place between the CPSU delegation and representatives of the enterprise and members of social labor teams. The guests were cordially welcomed by party committee secretary B. Juhasz.

Comrade A.P. Kirilenko thanked the workers for their cordial reception and warm words for the CPSU and Soviet people. He said: On learning we would have this meeting, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked me to convey to the party-economic aktiv and all the working people of the Hungarian optical combine his warm greetings and wishes for new labor successes. It is with joy that I carry out those instructions.

Your combine's socialist biography began 35 years ago, immediately after Hungary's liberation from fascism. A great path has been traversed since then, and traversed swiftly.

The combine is the flagship of Hungarian instrument making and doubles its output from one 5-year plan to the next.

The combine's goods--laboratory and geodesic equipment, measuring instruments, computer facilities, optical equipment and much more besides--enjoy a good reputation in many countries of the world. They are eagerly acquired by the Soviet Union, which is the main importer of your output. The "Mom" trademark has won great and deserved prestige. And what lies behind that is a creative quest, concern for output quality, the love for one's work and profession.

I think we are entitled to say that your combine's fate mirrors Hungary's confident industrial development on the socialist path.

It is gratifying that the strengthening Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is a good and constant fillip to that development. And of course, it is wonderful that new, socialist traditions have been gathering strength in recent years. I refer above all to international socialist competition, the Red Tsepel combine was one of its initiators on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

And in our country the collective of Moscow's Manometr Production Association embarked on a shock labor vigil in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress. It has just reported that the adopted pledges have been successfully fulfilled.

This, the delegation head noted, is a real manifestation of the international fraternity and revolutionary cooperation that the great Lenin valued so highly.

A long-term program for developing production specialization and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary through 1990 was signed a few days ago. Its implementation will make it possible to make more efficient use of economic ties in the interests of both our countries. This is especially important as we are both resolving largely similar tasks--developing the power industry or improving production efficiency and work quality.

A scientifically substantiated long-term energy program is now being elaborated in our country in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and on his initiative. A very important resolution has been adopted on improving the economic mechanism.

The questions associated with society's social development, with improving socialist democracy and with implementing the provisions enshrined in the USSR Constitution are being consistently resolved.

We know that great attention is paid to solving the aforementioned problems in Hungary--and this is shown very clearly by our party's 12th congress. It is from this that stems the common interest in pooling creative efforts and in the closest collaboration in all the most important spheres.

Our parties, A.P. Kirilenko went on to say, have made a principled assessment of the present world situation and the dangerous actions of imperialist and hegemonist forces. Our stance is united.

We are all fully determined to overcome the present tension and continue the detente process. We have acted and will continue to act from a standpoint of reason and good will so as to create obstacles to the imperialist "position of strength" policy and seek to improve the international situation.

We are convinced advocates of detente. We have no need to make a choice. We made it long ago--more than 60 years ago, when the congress of soviets of worker, peasant and soldier deputies adopted the Soviet power's first decree: Lenin's Decree of Peace.

And we are glad we and socialist Hungary and the other fraternal countries hold common views and act shoulder to shoulder in the world arena. This is the reliable guarantee of further successes for our joint peace policy.

On behalf of the CPSU delegation Comrade A.P. Kirilenko presented the combine collective with the painting "Lenin in Razliv" and signed the visitors' book.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARY DELEGATION HEADED BY CULTURE MINISTER

LD021820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, today received Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Minister of Culture Pozsgay. They are taking part in the days of culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR devoted to the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

During the conversation, which passed off in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, questions of the further expansion of Soviet-Hungarian cultural cooperation was discussed.

GIEREK SPEAKS AT PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD022151 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 2, TASS--The results of the elections to Sejm and the people's councils of provinces or "voivodships" showed convincingly again that the entire Polish people fully and completely supports the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic that is consistently implemented by the Polish United Workers' Party, said First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek. Speaking here today at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, he said that the foreign policy relying on the alliance with the USSR, active participation of the Polish People's Republic in the consolidation of the political and defence alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and in the preservation of the process of detente meets the vital interests of Poland--inviolability of its frontiers, sovereignty and security. We shall steadily continue strengthening this policy. The results of the elections, he stressed, attest to general approval and full support by the working people of the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the programme of further social and economic development of the country it adopted. This obliges us to serve loyally the working class, the entire people, to do everything we can to implement fully the program of the party forum. Edward Gierek informed members of the Central Committee of the joint initiative of the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party who invited the communist and workers' parties of all European countries to attend a meeting for peace and disarmament in Paris on April 28-29, 1980.

OPENING OF POLISH SEJM SESSION; DEPUTIES ELECTED

LD0222152 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, April 2, TASS--A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened here today. The deputies elected Stanislaw Gucwa to the post of the marshal of the Sejm, and Halina Skibniewska, Piotr Stefanski and Andrezej Werblan--vice marshals. By the proposal of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek, the Sejm elected Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Chairman of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front Henryk Jablonski to the post of president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and appointed member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Babiuch to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER KARSKI

LD281007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 24 March K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. Talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES POLAND'S TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK

LD292308 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received in Moscow Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Polish Council of Ministers, who is visiting the USSR. The two sides discussed problems connected with the completion of work on the coordination of Soviet and Polish state plans for 1981-85 and the long-term plan for the development of specialization and coproduction between the Soviet Union and Poland until 1990. The talks were attended by deputy chairman Konstantin Katushev and Kazimierz Olszewski, the Polish ambassador to Moscow.

COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR NOTED

LD022020 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2/4/, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

The German Democratic Republic and Nicaragua are resolved "in all fields and for mutual benefit to develop and deepen cooperation between the two states and peoples on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." By doing so they want to make contribution to "the strengthening of peace and social progress in the world." This was said in a joint communique on a visit an official delegation of the Government and National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua paid to the GDR between 27 March and 2 April.

Both sides stated identical views on basic international issues and stressed "that the current aggravation of the international situation through the aggressive actions of imperialist and other reactionary forces necessitates that the struggle for peace be developed on the broadest possible basis to prevent the international relations from relapsing into the cold war. They consider the cooperation between the socialist states, the non-aligned countries, the national liberation movement and all progressive forces as a guarantee in the struggle for peace, social progress and national independence."

In the communique the GDR and Nicaragua explicitly denounce the conspiracies of imperialist and reactionary forces, which in connection with the events in Afghanistan are aggravating the international situation.

The two sides strongly castigate the hegemonistic, expansionist course of the Chinese leadership, which, they say, poses a grave threat to peace and security of the peoples.

The communique continues: "The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua congratulate the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe on their overwhelming victory in the recent elections. They also confirm their solidarity with all peoples in the south of Africa, struggling for their freedom and independence. They especially demand the granting of independence to the Namibian people and the handing over of power to its legitimate representative, SWAPO."

In the communique the GDR and Nicaragua explicitly denounce the conspiracies of imperialist and reactionary forces, which in connection with the events in Afghanistan are aggravating the international situation. The two sides, it is said, "pay tribute to the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the consolidation of their independence, for national reconstruction as well as the defence of their sovereignty. They regard the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people which is entitled to speak on behalf of its country at the U.N. and other international organisations and forums." The two sides strongly castigate the hegemonistic, expansionist course of the Chinese leadership, which, they say posed a grave threat to peace and security of the peoples. Nicaragua and the GDR, it goes on to say, work for a just and durable peace settlement in the Middle East and for recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The GDR and Nicaragua object strongly to any attempt to misuse economic help as a means of political pressure. They support the efforts of the peoples for consolidating their political independence and socio-economic development and for implementing equal international economic relations. The GDR and Nicaragua condemn the murder of the archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, and all the other crimes committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in their struggle for self-determination.

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO KHOMEYNI ON ANNIVERSARY

LD021211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Accept my congratulations and good wishes on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

I wish the Iranian people and you personally prosperity and successes along the path of strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I am confident that Soviet-Iranian relations will continue to develop on a good-neighbourly and equal basis for the sake of our countries and peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS, U.S. CONTACT, USSR 'ATTACKS'

LD022037 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 2, TASS--Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr addressed a mass meeting in Tehran devoted to the first anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A. Bani-Sadr said that the main problem facing the Iranian people now was ensuring security in the country. He stressed that all Iranians, including the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" must be loyal to the aims and tasks of the Iranian Revolution. Commanders of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" assured him that they would be maintaining discipline and order. The "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", the president said, must not interfere in the affairs that our outside their competence, specifically in land distribution, administrative affairs of towns and villages, and must not make arrests that are not sanctioned by the official authorities.

Touching upon the ways of solving the national question in Iran, A. Bani-Sadr dwelt at length on the situation in Kordestan. "From our viewpoint the problem of Kordestan has already been solved", he said. "We only have to liquidate some obstacles that are constituted by the existence of armed groups in that area. We demand that they should surrender arms. Unless this is done, we shall take energetic measures to solve this problem and to settle the conflict in the final way, the president said. The army has been ordered to show determination and clear Kurdish districts (?of armed) groups."

Iran's president then touched upon the contacts with President of the United States Carter concerning the investigation of the crimes of the deposed shah and his extradition and also on the question of the release of the U.S. hostages that had been seized by the Iranian students, "supporters of the course of the imam". He expressed doubts about the declarations that the deposed shah had moved from Panama to Egypt without the assistance of the United States and pointed in this connection to the fact that former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger had assisted the shah's flight.

A. Bani-Sadr also said that the Islamic Revolutionary Council will assume the responsibility for the destiny of the American hostages pending the decision of parliament on this question only if the United States issues an official statement confirming that before the beginning of parliament's work the United States will not be conducting anti-Iranian propaganda, will not make claims and stage instigatory actions with regard to Iran.

A. Bani-Sadr concluded his speech by urging the Iranians to wage a resolute struggle against the sway of U.S. imperialism in Iran and to liquidate groups dependent on the USA. The problem of the United States' sway in Iran is the urgent one since there are still the signs of U.S. domination in the economy, armed forces, management apparatus and culture. The Iranian people is determined to achieve independence in its country, A. Bani-Sadr said.

In his speech, the president of Iran made a number of absolutely unjustified attacks on the Soviet Union, which he does quite often of late.

FORMER EGYPTIAN GENERAL PRAISES SOVIET AID TO ARABS

LD022240 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 2, TASS--The main objective of the Egyptian Patriotic Front is to bring Egypt back into the ranks of the Arab countries fighting against the Israeli aggression, for accomplishment of all-Arab aims. This has been stated at a press conference, held here, by General Secretary of the front, former Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt General Sa'd al-Din ash-Shadhili. He emphasized that the Egyptian Patriotic Front affiliates the overwhelming majority of organizations and movements oppositional to the As-Sadat regime, both inside Egypt and outside it. The front has already been recognized by the governments of Syria, Libya, Algeria the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization which render it assistance in the struggle to frustrate the Camp David agreements.

Imperialism and Zionism, said Ash-Shadhili, were weaving the nets of conspiracy for a long time in a bid to tear Egypt away from other Arab peoples and thereby to stab the Arabs' back. The conspirators managed to reach these ends with the help of the As-Sadat regime.

He denounced the Egyptian authorities' repressions against the patriotic forces and pointed out that the present Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt flouted all democratic liberties in the country.

The Egyptian Patriotic Front believes that the alternative to the As-Sadat regime is formation of a really democratic government that would renounce the capitulatory separate treaty with Israel and join the struggle for the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The general secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front pointed to the important role that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been playing in supporing the Arab national liberation movement. The Soviet aid to Egypt and Syria was the main factor of the success of Arab countries in the war of 1973. The (?USSR) continues giving Arabs political and military support. We consider the Soviet Union our friend and ally in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for the release of the occupied Arab lands, Ash-Shadhili stressed in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR DELEGATION VISIT TO S. YEMEN

LD021501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

["On the Visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"--IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, was in the PDRY on an official visit 20 through 27 March 1980.

The delegation was received by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. Friendly talks also took place with members of the Presidium and deputies of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

The Soviet guests visited a number of economic projects and cultural institutions in the republic. Everywhere it went the delegation was accorded a warm, cordial reception, reflecting the feelings of sincere friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

The Soviet parliamentarians told the leadership and deputies of the PDRY Supreme People's Council of the feelings of friendship and respect entertained by the peoples of the Soviet Union toward the courageous people of Democratic Yemen, spoke highly of the political and economic course implemented by the Yemen Socialist Party and of its policy of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and conveyed wishes for further successes in building a new life.

For their part, the representatives of the PDRY Supreme People's Council expressed cordial gratitude to the friendly Soviet people for the effective assistance and support which the Soviet Union has given and continues to give to Democratic Yemen in the development of its economy and the strengthening of its national independence. They warmly welcomed the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in communist building in the USSR and spoke highly of the USSR's tremendous contribution to the cause of defending peace and international security.

The parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen particularly stressed the historic significance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY signed in Moscow on 25 October 1979, which expresses the unbending will of the two countries' peoples to strengthen and develop friendly relations, solidarity and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between them.

During the meetings, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two countries' parliamentarians discussed a wide range of questions of mutual interest. They reasserted their unity of views on all the international problems discussed and readiness to continue the joint struggle for universal peace and security, the relaxation of tension and disarmament.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned attempts by U.S. ruling circles to revive in international relations the practice of plunder as in colonial times and the flouting of peoples' national rights, sovereignty and independence. They sharply criticized the aggressive U.S. course with respect to the Near and Middle East, which is aimed at knocking together new military blocs in that region and creating military bases and the so-called "quick reaction forces" for punitive operations and for occupying regions of economic and military-strategic significance.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and the PDRY expressed resolute condemnation of the policy of flagrant political and economic pressure on Iran which is being implemented by the United States and advocated the settlement of the Iranian-American conflict by peaceful means. They declared complete solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle in defense of the gains of the April revolution and demanded an immediate end to the continuing aggressive actions from outside against independent sovereign Afghanistan and all forms of interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in its internal affairs.

The representatives of the supreme organs of state power of the USSR and the PDRY expressed serious concern at the dangerous development of events in the Near East. They severely condemned the policy of separate deals and the capitulatory course in Near East affairs. The two countries' determination to seek a radical, all-embracing settlement in the Near East and the establishment of a just, lasting peace in the region on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state was reasserted.

The participants in the talks expressed confidence that the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to the PDRY will serve the cause of strengthening relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples and the further development of friendly ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the Soviet parliamentarians conveyed to the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium an invitation to send a delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time for the visit will be agreed on later.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to it throughout its stay in Democratic Yemen.

ISRAELI GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY CRITICIZED

TA011505 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 31 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Likud government is harming the interests of the citizens of Israel. As a result of its antipopulist policy, the masses of workers, on the one hand, are becoming more impoverished, and, on the other, the capitalists and employers are doubling their profits. A further proof of this is a report published not long ago by the national insurance services. The data in the report proves that the low-income group's share of the country's national income is becoming increasingly smaller, while that of the great capitalists is on a constant upswing. The needy classes, representing about 50 percent of the country's population, are receiving only 26 percent of the national income, while the privileged classes, representing 20 percent, receive 51 percent. That is, the privileged get more than half of the national income.

It is, however, worth commenting that the national insurance data on capitalists' incomes is not complete, since it does not include all their profits and incomes. Of course the ruling circles in Israel would like to conceal all these facts from the public. However, the truth is occasionally revealed, despite the cloak of lies put out by official propaganda.

Take, for example, the lying statements by Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz about the fact that the Finance Ministry has no money to satisfy the workers' justified demands for a raise in their salaries, while, at the same time, about half a million workers in Israel are getting wages that do not permit them to finish the month. After all, even the official data indicates that almost 60,000 families are on the threshold of poverty, and this at a time when the lion's share of the national income is falling into the hands of the rich.

We should not be surprised. This is the policy of the current leaders of Israel, thanks to whom the gap between the workers and the privileged, labor and capital, is becoming increasingly larger. The government is cancelling subsidies and raising the prices of essential food commodities and staples. The government is freezing wages. The government is not paying the full cost of living allowance. The groups who rule the country are deliberately creating an army of unemployed in order to frighten the workers and force them to cancel their legal demands.

Today there are many people in Israel who think that when Hurvitz calls on the workers to help save the economy, he in fact, means that they should help the employers and capitalists to increase their profits. After all, this is how he actually sees the economy being saved, not by raising the workers' standard of living. We should not forget that the ruling circles in Israel have another objective, which is to continue to finance the conquest and illegal settlement of the Arab territories. This, of course, is at the expense of the workers.

Under the pressure of these economic difficulties, more and more Israelis are reaching the conclusion that only the workers' unity and their increased united struggle against the Begin government's antipopulist policy can play a decisive role in the improvement of their economic situation and the rehabilitation of the economy.

SITUATION IN CHAD COMPLICATED BY FOREIGN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD021344 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] According to reports from Chad there was less shooting in the capital, Ndjamena, last night but there is still little hope of a full cease-fire. The number of refugees to neighboring Cameroon has reached 100,000 with more crossing the border.

The tension in Chad is connected with national, religious and social contradictions. The interference of foreign forces complicates the situation.

LUSAKA SUMMIT DECISION 'BLOW' FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LD021658 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 2, TASS--The conference of heads of state and government of nine African states, that ended in the capital of Zambia, has adopted a declaration "The South of Africa: For Economic Independence". This document is a program of joint actions with a view of coordinating and accelerating the development of those countries, elimination of their economic dependence on the racist Republic of South Africa.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has said that the declaration drawn up at the conference of the "front-line" states in July last year in Arusha (Tanzania) turns a new page in the political and economic history of the region. The seven-point program envisages coordination of plans of industrial and energy development, formation of southern African commission for transport and communications with the seat in Maputo, the institution of a regional agricultural research centre, elaboration of proposals on establishing a southern African development fund.

The concrete steps, envisaged in the document, stressed Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will make it possible for the union of nine African states to put an end to such a state of affairs when they are assigned the role of exporters of raw materials and cheap labour force and when they are compelled to import manufactured goods by high prices from developed capitalist countries. The president pointed to the unity of the African states in the struggle for real independence.

As was stated by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe R. Mugabe upon his return to Salisbury, the main aim of the Lusaka meeting is "to attain economic independence of the countries of the region". The decision of the conference is a blow on the neocolonialist plans of the racists of the Republic of South Africa which seek to put under their economic and military-political control the independent African states through involving them into the so called "constellation of states of southern Africa".

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY SECRETARY IN MOSCOW

LD030911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 26 March N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan minister of planning, who is in Moscow, and discussed questions of mutual interest with him.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO EL SALVADOR COMMUNIST PARTY

LD021101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the El Salvador CP Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal congratulations to El Salvador's communists on the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

During the half century of its existence as a clandestine organization under constant persecution, the Communist Party of El Salvador has made a glorious contribution to the struggle of the country's working class and of all its working people for their vital interests and for the motherland's freedom and independence. In the current situation, shoulder to shoulder with other progressive forces, El Salvador's communists are courageously repulsing attempts by foreign imperialist circles and the local oligarchy to use terror as a means of preserving a system in the country which is to the liking of the U.S. monopolies and their underlings and to impose a new antipopular dictatorship.

True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of El Salvador displays solidarity with all peoples struggling for national sovereignty, democracy and social progress. Consistently advocating peace and friendship among peoples, it exposes the policy of aggressive imperialist circles aimed against peace and the peoples' security and at a return to the cold war period, and also exposes the unseemly role played by the Beijing leaders, who aline themselves with imperialism.

Soviet communists express solidarity with El Salvador's Communist Party and all the country's democratic and anti-imperialist forces and wish them success in their noble struggle for their country's freedom and independence.

Long live the Communist Party of El Salvador!

Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the Communist Party of El Salvador and between the Soviet and Salvadoran people!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

GROMYKO HOLDS 'WARM COMRADELY' TALK WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOY

LD311630 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 31, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR foreign minister, received today the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to Moscow Ricardo Wheelock Roman and had a warm comradely talk with him.

KORIONOV COMMENTS ON 'COPING WITH CUBA' MANIFESTO

LD011223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "A Swoop With a 'Manifesto'"]

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS has made public yet another anti-communist "manifesto", entitled "Coping With Cuba". The "manifesto" is a product of the organisation which calls itself Coalition for Democratic Majority. Acting behind the harmless signboard are a group of politicians, advocating that the United States should carry out a "tough" foreign policy line.

The authors of the lampoon assert: Despite the fact that the present Washington administration allegedly displayed "courtesy" towards Cuba, the latter is engaged in "anti-American activities". The authors of the "manifesto" need that "canard" to call for "a crusade" against Cuba. They suggest "a revision of the agreement dated 1962, in accordance with which the United States promised not to attack Cuba" and call for a "broader diplomatic activity" in order to try to weaken the international positions of the Freedom Island. It is also suggested that an anti-Cuban subversive radio station, patterned by the CIA's subversive radio center Radio Free Europe, be established.

American "hawks" repeatedly made swoops on Cuba, but every time they invariably suffered a failure. There is no doubt that this swoop with "a manifesto" will also be a failure.

Meanwhile, the very fact of its appearance is symptomatic. The present anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria, unleashed by the U.S. administration, its sharp turn to the right will create quite a favorable ground for invigorating the activities for all sorts of ultra-rightwing groupings, including the one which put forth the notorious "manifesto".

CUBA-USSR SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD251840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The first intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the field of health care and medical science between the USSR and Cuba has been signed in Havana. For the Soviet side the agreement was signed by Academician Boris Vasilyevich Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health. He is at our microphone: [begin Petrovskiy recording]

Among the main questions with which we will be dealing after the signing of the intergovernmental agreement are oncology, then cardiology, surgery in a number of aspects, questions of epidemiology, combatting infections using vaccination of the population, questions of blood transfusion, the organization of health care, questions of scientific medical information and other departments. The cooperation will be directed toward the training in the Soviet Union of a number of doctors, students and scientific staffs. Exchanges will take place between institutes according to definite quotas which have also been increased. Our Cuban comrades are now particularly interested in the development of ophthalmology. There is a good deal to do here, especially in the field of microsurgery. Soviet ophthalmologists now rank very high in the world.

Information which has been received from other countries, particularly from the United States, does not satisfy our Cuban colleagues. They are developing a socialist health service, and they are keenly interested in obtaining everything that is new from the Soviet Union and all the CEMA countries. We have made a decision that all the socialist countries should, to a given extent assist Cuba in the solution of a number of medical problems. Such a program has been created. I think that our visit to Cuba was very positive and that it will bring results in the very near future. [end recording]

MARKOV SPEAKS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY IN HONOR OF BREZHNEV

LD312042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Georgiy Markov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Lenin Prizes and State Prizes in Literature, Art and Architecture, at Kremlin ceremony on 31 March to present Lenin Prize to Leonid Brezhnev--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades! The publication of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya", "Rebirth," and "Virgin Land" were an event of immense significance in the spiritual life of Soviet society. Millions of readers in our country and millions of people in foreign countries saw these books as an ardent and true account of the heroic exploits of the Soviet people in some of the most important and historic periods of its history.

Noted for their preemptory tone and the beauty and frankness of narrative, Leonid Ilich's books have summarized the gigantic experience of the party and the people and have learned from this experience the inspiring and difficult lessons of today, of economic construction, the new stage of the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension and cooperation among peoples.

By perspicaciously and authentically revealing the patriotism of the Soviet people and their profound internationalism, demonstrating the sources of heroism of the people, sharpsightedly and accurately assessing the work of entire collectives of the working people and individual comrades, Leonid Ilich has convincingly and sizeably, by living examples, recreated the all-round, organizational work of the party, the features of Lenin's approach to the most complex problems and the essence of the Leninist style of work.

The books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" have played a considerable role in the mobilization of all the forces of the party and the people toward the consistent struggle for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions and instructions of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in the education of the Soviet people in communist labor.

At the writers' conference held throughout the country Comrade Brezhnev's books have been called the science of winning. One may say boldly that in popularity and influence on the mass of readers and on their consciences Leonid Ilich's books have no equal. [applause]

The secret of such immense influence of the printed word lies in the [word indistinct] communist conviction of the author, the irresistable force of his reflections and conclusions and the ardent personal involvement in the material he is portraying. Every word of Comrade Brezhnev's books is warmed by the blood of his heart, the heart of a soldier and builder, purified by the light of his thought, the thought of a communist-Leninist, a creator and maker of the people's happiness. In "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" the main heroes are the people and the party, but the cause of the party and the people is also the cause of the author of the books and the cause of all his life. It was precisely through the will of the people and the party that he was sent to the front-line of the struggle. It was precisely he, situated at the epicenter of events, who was given the lofty right to lead the masses of the people, to guide their activities and to confidently channel their energies along the correct path toward the triumph of communism.

That is why, from the pages of Leonid Ilich's books clearly and vividly stands out his noble image, the image of a great son of his people, an untiring fighter for peace and prosperity of the people, a true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause. [applause]

Millions and millions of people, not only in the Soviet Union, but in other countries of our world have expressed to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev words of sincere and heartfelt gratitude for his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" which have spiritually enriched, elevated and inspired to new exploits, in the name of the triumph of socialism and communism, democracy, freedom and international fraternity.

The USSR Committee for Lenin Prizes and State Prizes in Literature, Arts and Architecture, by unanimously awarding Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Lenin Prize, has fulfilled the will of many labor collectives and the many thousands of the working people who have sent their proposals on the presentation to him of this honorary award. [prolonged applause]

Comrades! Permit me to read out the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the presentation to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the Lenin Prize.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the proposals of the USSR Committee for Lenin Prizes and State Prizes in Literature, Art and Architecture within the USSR Council of Ministers, on the presentation to Comrade Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the Lenin Prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" decrees:

To present Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev the Lenin Prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" for his tireless struggle for peace.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Council of Ministers [prolonged applause]

Dear comrades, permit me on behalf of the prize committee, on behalf of all those present in this hall, and on behalf of all readers, to congratulate dear Leonid Ilich warmly and from the heart on his award, and to wish him good health, happiness and new successes in his titanic work for the benefit of our homeland, and to present him with the diploma and merited badge of laureate of the Lenin Prize. [prolonged applause]

PRAVDA CARRIES OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN YE.M. ZHUKOV

LD311205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Obituary: "Academician Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Zhukov"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a serious loss. Academician Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Zhukov, prominent academic and public figure, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, academician secretary of the History Department, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World History and chairman of the National Committee of Historians of the Soviet Union, has died.

All Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Zhukov's conscious life was devoted to serving the Soviet motherland and to the development of Marxist-Leninist historical science.

Ye.M. Zhukov was born in 1907.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, S.P. Trapeznikov, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikohov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, B.N. Petrov, V.A. Koptyug, G.K. Skryabin, V.N. Makeyev, V.Y. Zagladin, S.G. Shecherbakov, V.G. Afanasyev, A.G. Yegorov, N.N. Inozemtsev, V.A. Medvedev, N.P. Fedorenko, M.B. Khrapchenko, B.B. Piotrovskiy, I.I. Mints, M.V. Nechkina, B.A. Rybakov.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD311229 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 1 LD

["Information Report; on Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 16th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 14 March, 1980.

A report entitled "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Fulfilling the Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," contained in his greeting letter to the Tashkentskiy Obkom and Obispolkom and to all the oblast's working people" was delivered by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were: Comrades M.M. Kusakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskiy Obkom; K.K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskiy Obkom; A.I. Chudnaya, milking machine operator in the Uzbek livestock raising scientific research institute's Krasniy Vodopad experimental station; Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR State Prize winner A.K. Karimov, first secretary of the Bukharskiy Obkom; R.G. Gaipov, first secretary of the Kashkadarinskiy Obkom; T. Suleymanov, director of the Rassvet hog raising sovkhoz in Dzhizakskaya Oblast's Bakhmalskiy Rayon; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of the Samarkandskiy Obkom; S. Karimov, first secretary of the Kasansayskiy Rayom; Kh. Teshabayev, general director of the Andishan Poultry Production Association; and A. Egamberdyev, chairman of the board of the Akalytn Kolkhoz in Ferganskaya Oblast's Tashlakskiy Rayon.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum examined questions relating to the 1st session of the Uzbekistan Supreme Court of the 10th Convocation.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum confirmed the following appointments: Comrade T.R. Abdushukurov, Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department chief; Comrade Kh.R. Rakhimov, Central Committee Information and Foreign Liason Department chief; and Comrade A.S. Ikramov, Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department chief.

In connection with his transfer to other work the plenum relieved Comrade U.A. Rustamov of his duties as Information and Foreign Liason Department chief.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum adopted measures corresponding to the questions discussed.

CPSU Central Committee department chief Comrade B.M. Istomin took part in the plenum's proceedings.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD290951 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM "Information Report on the Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Riga on 19 March 1980.

The plenum examined questions relating to the 1st Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, spoke on this question.

The plenum examined the question of "Measures to Further Improve Work with Letters and the Organization of the Reception of Working People in the Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions." A report was delivered by I.K. Strelkov, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The speakers in the debate on this question were A.Ye. Kartsev, second secretary of the Riga Gorkom; C.V. Bagnovets, second secretary of the Daugavpils Gorkom; P.B. Patenko, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR People's Control Committee; A.K. Berg-Bergman, chairman of the Latvian CP Auditing Commission; L.S. Pavlovskaya, machine operator at the Brotseny cement and slate combine; P.A. Graudumniyeks, first secretary of the Balvskiy Raykom; O.K. Lenev, general director of Riga's V.I. Lenin State Electrical Engineering Plant Production Association; E.K. Peterson, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, and A.P. Anchupans, secretary of the Latvian Republican Trade Unions Council.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Kolesnikov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

To conclude the discussion of this item on the agenda, A.E. Voss delivered a speech at the plenum.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum released B.K. Beman from his duties as member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau for health reasons.

Taking part in the plenum's work were S.M. Nesterenko, CPSU Central Committee instructor, and O.I. Forsikov, member of the editorial collegium of the CPSU Central Committee journal KOMMUNIST.

ELECTION OF NEW KUYBYSHEVSKIY RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY

LD010807 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Kuybyshevskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss the question "On the Rayon Party Organization's Tasks in Further Improving Leadership of the Socialist Competition in the Shock Year of Lenin's Anniversary."

Organizational questions were also considered. In connection with a transfer to other work K. Saidov was released from his duties as raykom first secretary. Z. Siyarov was elected first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Raykom.

I.F. Dedov, member of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and G. Pallayev, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom, participated in the work of the plenum.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

OIL INDUSTRY MINISTER FEDOROV VISITS TURKMEN REFINERIES

LD290949 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Visit to Turkmenistan by Comrade V. S. Fedorov, Minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry"]

[Text] Comrade V. S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, was in the republic 15-17 March. He visited the Krasnovodsk Order of the Labor Red Banner oil refinery and the Chardzhou oil refinery, which is under construction.

The minister familiarized himself with the work of existing installations and production facilities and talked with workers and specialists. Special attention was devoted to the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry's development prospects in the republic and to raising production efficiency and output quality. In this connection a number of specific problems of accelerating the modernization of a number of installations and the construction of new capacities at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery, constructing the Chardzhou oil refinery, improving working and everyday living conditions and constructing housing and social projects were examined and resolved with the participation of the leaders of union main administrations and associations who arrived with Comrade Fedorov.

At the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee on 17 March Comrade V. S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining industry, shared his impression of his visit to the Krasnovodsk oil refinery and the Chardzhou oil refinery under construction, noted the successes achieved and reported on measures planned to accelerate fundamental modernization at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery and on the main directions in the development of Turkmenistan's petroleum refining and petrochemical industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Comrade M. G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, pointed out that certain work has been done in recent years to improve the technical equipment of individual installations at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery. At the same time he pointed to the need to determine and elaborate the main directions in the development of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term. Comrade M. G. Gapurov expressed gratitude to the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and to Comrade V. S. Fedorov personally for the assistance being given to the republic's enterprises.

Participating in the discussion of questions were V. F. Zhulenev, secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee; N. T. Suyunov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, and Yu. Ye. Leshchinskiy, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Petroleum and Chemical Industry Department.

DEVELOPMENT, PRINCIPLES OF FAST-BREEDER REACTOR OUTLINED

LD281531 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 March 1980 publishes on page 23, under the rubric "Nuclear Energy: Steps Into the Future," the headline "Urals Giant," a 2,000-word report by special correspondent V. Gubarev on a visit to the Beloyarskaya AES, which uses the sodium-cooled BN-600 fast-breeder reactor. Gubarev outlines the development and principles of the fast-breeder reactor and describes some of the engineering difficulties entailed in the use of sodium as a coolant. He provides an account of the commissioning of the reactor, noting that "the day is near when electricity from the BN-600 will enter the Urals power system." He makes no mention of the problems involved in handling plutonium.

VALOVOY HIGHLIGHTS ADVANTAGES OF NET OUTPUT INDICATOR

LD281147 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 March 1980 publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word Dmitriy Valovoy "Economic Review" entitled "Net Output."

It details the advantages of the recently introduced "normative net output" indicator over the usual "output sales" indicator and the earlier "gross output" indicator, both of which were open to abuse. The article points out that the new indicator helps combine the interests of society and the collective more rationally, makes possible the thriftier use of material and labor resources and is an important step in directing production links toward achieving high end results.

KOSTOUSOV OUTLINES IMPORTANT TASKS FOR MACHINE INDUSTRY

LD281213 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 March 1980 Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by A. Kostousov, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool-building industry, entitled "Machine Tool-Building's Important Tasks." The article describes the improvement in the industry during the current 5-year plan and then goes on to list "complaints." Kustousov says that "there is an acute shortage of cadres, particularly at new enterprises. Of the 14,000 young workers who annually graduate from the ministry's vocational and technical schools almost one-third are sent by the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to enterprises in other sectors. I believe this to be wrong." He goes on to talk about new tool designs which cut down on metal consumption and emphasizes the role of designers in improving the standard and quality of machinery. He supports designers' complaints about the "quality and reliability" of certain articles and about having to use "obsolete" parts. The second half of the article is concerned with "welcoming" the recent resolution on the industry and indicating the tasks to be accomplished in accordance with the resolution.

RSFSR HIGHWAY MINISTER CITED ON ROADBUILDING PROBLEMS

LD290943 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 March 1980 publishes on page 2, under the headline "New Highways," a 2,700-word Bryansk Moscow report by special correspondent I. Pyrkh examining the reasons why "Motor roads are being built only slowly" in the RSFSR. Pyrkh cites RSFSR Minister of Highways A. A. Nikolayev as complaining that "in terms of quantity and quality we build only half the roads required nowadays." Although Pyrkh does point out that "20 years ago the present volume of highway construction could have been regarded as an excellent achievement." Pyrkh goes on to outline the deficiencies in organization and equipment responsible for the present "inadequate" volume of roadbuilding in the RSFSR.

KIEV AUTHORITIES NOTE 'DIFFICULTIES' IN POWER SUPPLIES

AU311210 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The Ukraine's ministers, state committee chairmen, department leaders, railroad chiefs, oblispolkom chairmen, Kievskiy and Sevastopolskiy Gorispolkom chairmen, and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan and People's Control Committee recently held a conference at the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to discuss problems concerning fuel and power supplies to the national economy, the implementation of tasks for economizing fuel and power resources, and additional measures to intensify the economizing drive in the use of fuel and power.

Summing up the results of the conference, Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, pointed out that while implementing party and government decisions the republic's party, Soviet and economic organs had performed significant work in consuming fuel, electric and heat power in a rational manner. At the same time there are still serious shortcomings in the utilization of fuel and power resources in the national economy.

Some ministries and departments--in particular, the Ukrainian ministries of ferrous metallurgy, of the building materials industry and of the food industry--have failed to insure that tasks set for economizing electric energy and fuel are accomplished. Daily limits for natural gas consumption have been frequently exceeded in Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kievskaya, Kharkovskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts, as a result of the uneconomical consumption of power resources at a number of enterprises and projects and at some kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as in connection with the low temperatures of the outside air. In March difficulties arose in power supplies to consumers. At the same time the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification and a number of other ministries, departments and oblispolkoms failed to insure appropriate control over the use of electric and heat energy, and this resulted in its excessive consumption in industry and municipal services.

In his speech Comrade Lyashko also dealt with problems concerning the completion of preparations for the spring field operations and their successful performance. The Council of Ministers obligated the republic's ministers and department leaders and oblispolkoms to complete as soon as possible preparations for sowing and to insure that all spring field operations are successfully carried out.

OFFICIALS FIRED, CENSURED FOLLOWING OBLAST PLANT EXPOSURES

LD011011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "The Plant That Never Was"]

[Text] The satirical piece under the above headline published in PRAVDA on 30 January told of gross violations of state discipline in the acceptance procedure for the Siverskiy motor repair plant in Leningradskaya Oblast.

A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [goskomselkhoztekhnika], and S. Chernikov, secretary of the party committee, have told the editorial board that the newspaper article was discussed at an enlarged session of the [state] committee collegium and also in the party organization. The criticism was deemed to be correct.

The accepted capacities have been excluded from the report on the commissioning of production enterprises. A group of USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, USSR Ministry of Construction and RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika executives has been sent to the site. In conjunction with the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Construction territorial main administration for construction in the RSFSR's western regions and the Leningradskaya Oblast Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, specific measures have been devised whereby the territorial main administration must complete before 1 May 1980 construction and installation work on facilities in the complex scheduled for commissioning. Construction and installation work on the industrial and domestic sewerage system and purification installations for the settlement of Siverskiy must be completed and handed over for debugging in October 1980.

Leading personnel of the Leningradskaya Oblast Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and construction organizations have been strictly punished for organizing the acceptance of the plant when it had major construction defects, and the papers have been handed to investigative organs.

L. Barashkov, chief of the Main Administration of RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika plants, has been relieved of his post and penalized under party procedures.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika Party Committee has issued a strict reprimand to L. Tirkeltaus, chief of a section of the Capital Construction Main Administration--the reprimand being entered on his record card--and a reprimand to A. Ilyushechkin, deputy chief of the same main administration. A. Prokhorovich, deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, has been warned of his continuing strict personal responsibility for the state of production facility acceptance procedures. The completion of work to construct the plant is being strictly monitored.

BELORUSSIAN SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR 1980 REPORTED

LD311257 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 20 March 1980 carries on page two a report entitled "Belorussian Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1980." The report states that in agriculture gross output is to increase by 8 percent compared with 1979, labor productivity by 8.8 percent and production profitability by 5 percent. It goes on to give the planned yields per hectare for specific crops at least 32 quintals of grain; 190 quintals of potatoes and 270 quintals of sugar beet, and says that the gross grain harvest will be raised to 9 million tons, the potato harvest to 7.7 million and the sugar beet harvest to 1.37 million tons. Moving on to the meat and dairy sector, the report says that 118 quintals of live meat and 473 quintals of milk are to be produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land, with the milk yield per cow rising to 2,400 kilograms. The report gives the following figures for promised sales to the state: 1.75 million tons of grain, 1.95 million tons of potatoes, 1.25 million tons of sugar beet, 1.11 million tons of livestock and poultry, 4.1 million tons of milk and 1,424 million eggs. The report goes on to say that collectives of associations, enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and organizations have pledged to save 86,200 tons of metal, 70,600 tons of cement, 279,000 cubic meters of timber, 388,700 tons of ideal fuel and 557 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

PRAVDA REPORTS DNEPRODZERZHINSK POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

LD030703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Cherkasov report under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Protecting River and Sky"]

[Text] Dneprodzerzhinsk--The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom have approved a comprehensive plan of research and experimental design work to improve the city environment. You can see this city on the banks of the Dnepr from a great distance--from the window of your railroad car, bus or aircraft or from the deck of your boat. The chimneys of mighty plants, a sea of lights at night and everything that accompanies the life of a major industrial center. When there is no wind, smoke, gas and dust hang over the enterprises.

What measures are being taken and planned to eliminate the plumes over chemical enterprises, remove the smoke over open-heath furnaces and purify effluents? The Dzerzhinsky plant is planning to introduce a closed water circulation system and is creating a dirty water recycling system for the 350 rolling mill and other sectors. It is planned to spend R6 million on constructing all these water conservation installations during the 5-year plan. And the results are already apparent. In the last 3 years the discharge of effluent into the Dnepr has been reduced by 100,000 cubic meters per day. The commissioning of installations for the biological purification of effluent will be particularly important for the city. Several open-heath furnaces at the Dzerzhinskiy plant have already stopped smoking, and soon all its chimneys will be reliably protected by caps from producing harmful discharge. "This comprehensive plan is the first experiment in our country and the republic in which scientists in research institutes and VUZ's and also party and soviet organs and industrial personnel have simultaneously been involved in solving the extremely important task of protecting the biosphere in a major industrial center," V.N. Poturayev, corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, says. "In the future it is planned to use the methods and principles developed here in solving conservation problems in other cities in the country."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

BEGINNING OF SPRING SOWING REPORTED IN KAZAKHSTAN

AU020953 Alma-ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Summary] "Spring sowing has already begun in five oblasts of Kazakhstan. The republic's statistical service published today the first data concerning Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. The area of spring crops sown there has thus far totaled 5,500 hectares. But in south Kazakhstan the campaign has assumed mass proportions. In Chimkentskaya Oblast, the seeds of spring crops have been planted on almost 100,000 hectares and in Dhzambulskaya Oblast on 150,000 hectares. The spring campaign is gathering momentum in Alma-Atinskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts. In the five southern and southeastern oblasts of the republic, the area of spring crops sown since the beginning of April has totaled 300,000 hectares, including more than 50,000 hectares of feed crops."

The sowing of one-year grasses has begun in Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya oblast. Also sowing of corn, melon and feed crops and feed roots has begun in Chimkentskaya Oblast.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON SPRING AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD030755 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Higher Rates and Quality of Spring Field Work"]

[Excerpts] A conference took place at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 19 March to discuss the urgent tasks of the rural workers for the successful conclusion of spring fieldwork. Taking part were first secretaries of the party's obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of agricultural and various other ministries and departments, and executives of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, the People's Control Committee, newspapers, television and radio.

Information was supplied by Z.G. Abdullayev, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Agriculture Department; N.F. Guseynbekov, Azerbaijan SSR first deputy agriculture minister; Yu.K. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; I.Sh. Shamiyev, chairman of Zaplodoovoshchprom; Kh.G. Kerimov, chairman of the republic's State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; F.I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbiajan railroad; F.R. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakha Gorkom; M.A. Mamedov, first secretary of Sabirabad Gorkom; I.A. Mamedov, first secretary of Lenkoranskiy Raykom; S.N. Murtuzayev, first secretary of Shekinskiy Raykom; I.M. Kurbanov, first secretary of Dzhalilabadskiy Raykom; A.Yu. Nasibov, first secretary of Khachmasskiy Raykom; and F.M. Velikhanov, first secretary of Astarinskiy Raykom.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

The award of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's fraternal greetings in connection with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the production of industrial and agricultural products, he said, is a historic event in the life of the republic. The high award is a source of joy and calls for new achievements in the struggle to improve production efficiency and the quality of work in every sector.

The republic's rural workers are now solving the important tasks aimed at the successful completion of the final year and of the whole of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Their realization requires the mobilization of all forces and a high level of organization and discipline. [paragraph continues]

Thus, each region, each agriculture ministry and department must have a clear plan of action, and must define what must be done and when in order to insure the most effective execution of all the measures outlined.

The pace and quality of spring fieldwork must be improved. Although the state of winter crops is generally good, there must be no slackening in the sending of them, and all the essential agrotechnical measures should be performed in optimum time in order to achieve the overfulfillment of the republic's adopted pledges to obtain an average of 25 quintals of grain per hectare in 1980.

There is every possibility of achieving a new high level in cotton production. This potential lies in the heightened standard of arable farming and in the great experience accumulated by the cotton growers, and this potential is borne out by the remarkable results of last year's cotton harvesting work. Because of the present weather conditions the sowing of cotton and a number of other crops may this year begin later than usual. This requires the particularly thorough preparation of equipment and manpower and the completion of the sowing in the shortest possible time using only the high-grade seed.

Comrade Aliyev noted the great amount of work performed on the vine plantations where there is also a good foundation for producing a rich harvest. This circumstance must be used skillfully and the dry pruning of the vines, the inter-row cultivation, the application of fertilizers, the treatment [lecheniye] of the vineyards and so forth must be carried out at optimum times and to the highest standard. Strict monitoring of the work of training the vines on trellises and of the production and transport to the vineyards of reinforced concrete posts must be established.

In the southern rayons the unfavorable weather has to some extent complicated the cultivation of vegetable seedlings and the tending of white cabbage seedlings. These difficulties must be overcome by the skillful organization of labor and the establishment of a precise rhythm of work. Substantial preconditions exist in this important sector for obtaining a big crop. Record harvests are possible for all agricultural crops.

During the past 2 months definite successes have been achieved in increasing productivity in stockraising. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, milk and meat production has been somewhat higher and the number of cattle increased. However, despite the overall increase in the republic there are certain individual regions where a falloff has occurred in the performance of livestock units as measured by several indicators. This is a cause for concern and means that work is not everywhere being conducted to the necessary standard. Therefore, right now, in March and April it is necessary to secure a significant improvement in stockraising work. In the light of the tasks set by the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is essential to consistently increase livestock productivity, mainly in the production of meat and milk.

At the conference, said Comrade Aliyev, a number of important questions of agricultural production have been raised. Practical suggestions for increasing the pace and quality of work have been submitted and shortcomings and omissions have been pointed out. The appropriate ministries, departments, the republic's Council of Ministers, and sections of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee must examine all these questions and adopt measures as quickly as possible. There must be special monitoring of the provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with essential equipment and high-grade seed, of the delivery of fertilizers and toxic chemicals to the fields, of the dispatch of freight cars loaded with fertilizers and other agricultural freight, and of the work of the transportation organizations.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that, in response to the high award, and the constant concern of the party, the Soviet Government and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the republic's glorious rural workers will take the necessary steps to achieve record indicators in all production spheres and will make the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP a year of very high indicators in all spheres of arable farming and stockraising.

Participating in the conference's work were A.I. Ibragimov, G.Kh. Ibragimov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, and in, Askerov, B.S. Kevorkov and G.Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau.

PATON INTERVIEWED ON TECHNICAL TIES WITH U.S.

LD281153 [Editorial report LD] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 March 1980 publishes on pages 1 to 3 a 4,000-word B. Mokrousov interview with Academician B. Ye. Paton under the headline "Science and Technical Progress." Having noted the special importance of machine building, electronics, the development of agriculture and environmental problems, Paton goes on to describe developments in the production and use of metal. He states, in reply to a question about some capitalist states' attempts "to bring pressure to bear" on the USSR by "limiting or completely halting scientific and technical ties with us," that in some spheres the USSR has "manufacturing processes in no way inferior to but surpassing U.S. and other foreign achievements" and that "the fact that the U.S. Government now wants to stop us from acquiring new manufacturing methods does not frighten us." Paton then discusses the links between scientific research and its practical application and the training of scientists in the USSR.

CADRE SHORTAGES DELAY SOWING PREPARATIONS

LD311417 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 March 1980 frontpages a 600-word report entitled "Is Everything Ready for the Harvest?" by correspondent O. Gadaborshev in which he discusses preparations for spring sowing in Volgodskaya Oblast where one of the main problems--solved on the Vysokovskiy Sovkhoz--is the shortage of machine operators. Gadaborshev reports that this problem has not been solved everywhere and cites the case of the Belovskiy Sovkhoz which is more than 10 tractor drivers short even for operating on a single shift basis. "A number of other farms rely on help from the city," Gadoborshev writes, and continues: "What such practice leads to, was shown by last spring's experience when, at the height of the sowing work, hundreds of tractors stood idle due to the shortage of machine operators.

"The oblast agricultural administration reported that over 3,000 machine operators arrive annually at the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes from the vocational and technical schools. But at best only one-tenth of them remain. The main reason for the cadre drain is that the managers of a number of farms especially in Mezhdurechnskiy, Velikoustyugskiy and Kichmengsko-Gorodetskiy rayons do not insure good working and living conditions for the people.

"Although the equipment repair indicators are now significantly higher than for the same period last year there are still considerable omissions and difficulties. About 2,000 tractors of various makes out of a total of 16,000 are still in need of repair. Not all farms can cope with this task with their own resources: On some the tractor repair base does not have the necessary capacity and these farms need help, primarily from enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture." He concludes by saying that these difficulties must be overcome to insure a good harvest.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1170 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD011326 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 1, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1170 was launched in space in the Soviet Union on April the first. It is fitted out with scientific equipment for continuing space research. The satellite has been launched into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution is 89.9 min, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 386 km, the minimum distance is 181 km, the inclination of the orbit is 70.4 degrees. The onboard equipment functions normally.

ORBIT OF SALYUT-6 PROGRESS-8 CORRECTED

LD030850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0831 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 April--A TASS correspondent has reported from Flight Control Center: The Salyut-6 scientific station has been in orbital flight for over 30 months. By 1000 Moscow time today the station had completed 14,450 orbits of the earth.

As has already been reported, on 29 March the Progress-8 automatic cargo transport ship was docked with the station. On Wednesday, with the use of the spacecraft's engine device, a correction to the trajectory of movement of the Salyut-6-Progress-8 space complex was carried out. After correction, the parameters of orbit of the complex are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface--360 km; minimum-- 348 km; period of encirclement--91.4 minutes; inclination--51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the station and the spacecraft are working normally. The flight of the Salyut-6-Progress-8 orbital complex continues.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC RESEARCH BEGINS--The high-latitude expedition Sever-80 has commenced its work in the Arctic. The coordinates of the expedition are 78 degrees northern latitude and 153 degrees eastern longitude and it is floating at a speed of 2 km per day. The ice field is 24 meters thick and it has reached the Soviet arctic station Severnyy Bolyus 22. Since the drifting ice-floe has entered the Sever-80 region of investigation, it will be used as a base by pilots of the Krasnoyarsk Directorate of Civil Aviation. Members of the expedition will spend 2 months on the floating base. They include members of the country's scientific institutes and will conduct research in various parts of the ocean. The data obtained will be used for tackling a number of economic tasks, for making long-term weather forecasts and for learning about the geology of the ocean bed. This expedition is the tenth, but it is the first to use a complex aviation technique. Recently, a flying tanker landed on the ice. It was a modified Il-18. This month, an Il-76 wide-fuselage cargo plane came to the Arctic for the first time. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD]

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SHIP RETURNS--The expeditionary ship Professor Bogorov of the Far East Scientific Center returned to Vladivostok today from its latest voyage. For the first time scientists from Moscow and Vladivostok institutes conducted extensive research on the Great Barrier Reef. Marine biochemists studied a number of animals, seaweeds, and molluscs and the possibility of extracting highly effective medical substances from them. A unique collection of marine organisms and tropical grasses was gathered. Scientists from Australia and Samoa participated in the work in the Professor Bogorov. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Mar 80 OW]